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GEO. D PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1862.

NEW ORLEANS.—We have strong hopes that we shall be able to publish on our third page, either this morning or to-morrow morning, a full confirmation of the news as to the capture of New Orleans. If that greatest and most important of Southern cities has fallen, the event is one of the most momentous in this mightiest of wars. It is the plucking out of the Southern Confederacy's soul.

But, till we hear more, we will utter no exultations.

☞The people are looking anxiously every morning and every evening for tremendous news from Pittsburg Landing or Corinth, but they must be patient. They ought to understand the cause of the delay. Gen. Halleck and Gen. Buell are no laggards. They are officers of immense energy. Under any other than the most extraordinary circumstances the second great battle near Corinth would, unless prevented by the flight of the enemy, have been fought several days ago—and won several days ago.

But all who come from Pittsburg Landing testify that at no time within the last two weeks has the movement of an army with its artillery from the Tennessee River to Corinth been physically possible. Such frequent and copious rains as have been drenching the earth during the last three or four months and especially within the past few days are utterly unparalled in our century. There is nothing like them on record. When our army *can* move, it will. Beyond all doubt the necessary delay is in one important respect favorable to the rebels, for it gives them much time to construct fortifications which our forces must attack. But this is nobody's fault, and, although it is a great misfortune, we are confident that the bravery and patriotism of our troops and the skill of their officers will set all right.

We fully believe, that, but for the wonderful amount of rain that has fallen, this rebellion would have been closed months ago.

☞A rebel soldier named A. Kyle, belonging to Company C, 18th regiment Louisiana volunteers, was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, and while being conveyed to this city died of his wounds. His body was left at Owensboro' for burial. The Southern Shield, of that place, says it was placed in a box three inches too short for it, a circumstance mentioned querulously, but explained by the fact that he was of the extraordinary height of six feet three inches. The Shield also says:

A meeting was called by the Southern citizens of the town and preparations made for a suitable burial at one o'clock on Thursday. Long before the appointed time our streets were thronged with people from all sections of the county, who had come to witness the solemn ceremony. At two o'clock the remains were conveyed to the Methodist Church, where an impressive and eloquent funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nicholson. The number of spectators at the church was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500. After the exercises at the church were concluded the procession repaired to the cemetery, where they deposited the remains of the brave but unfortunate soldier who died while nobly battling in defence of *his* country and *his* country's cause.

It may be some consolation to the friends of the deceased to know—though buried amongst strangers in a strange land—that he was interred in a manner becoming his cause, and that thousands of sympathizing tears were shed over his grave for the loved ones at home, and many a fervent prayer offered up to God for his safe deliverance to that haven of rest where strife, dissensions, and abolitionism never enter, and where peace and harmony reign forever.

Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking,
Morn of toil or night of waking.

We learn in addition to the above that he was buried with a rebel flag around his coffin. The comments of the Owensboro' paper explain and go far to justify the recently-promulgated order forbidding the burial of the rebel dead in our State. When such occasions are made the scenes of ostentatious display, and rebel flags are placed as marks of honor on the coffins; when the dead are declared to have died in defence of their country although killed in armed rebellion against the government; and when it is boasted that they were buried in a manner becoming their cause, it is no wonder that the proper military authorities forbid the enactment of such scenes. We feel all human sympathy for the misguided masses who have been deluded into the secession ranks, and our hearts are pained when we reflect that many of the sons and relatives of our once-dear friends in the far South are victims to the civil war, but we cannot recognize the propriety of these unusual honors to those who have paid the deserved penalty of their high crime against their country, and whose lives are forfeited by its laws. Neither propriety nor necessary respect exacts these ostentatious rites. Sir John Moore is as honored in his humble, unknown grave, over which "no soldier discharged his farewell shot," as if a mausoleum had been erected over him or cannon had pealed over his burial place. We would not undertake to write the epitaph of poor Kyle of the Louisiana volunteers, for the same reason that we are unwilling to have the heresies of secession preached over his grave or hear rebel papers daring to proclaim that he died in defence of his country. Let such as he be "laid down slowly and sadly" with tears and lamentations as befits such melancholy scenes, but every interest of our nature proclaims against the flaunting of rebel flags and the congregation of rebel abettors around their graves.

TURNING THE TABLES.—A short time since Lieut. Edw. K. Mull, of Captain Richard's company, 31 regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, while on duty near the Rappahannock river, was captured by a party of rebels and carried-off some distance, where a guard, armed with a shot gun, was put over him to prevent him from making his escape, while the party went to look for more game. As soon as the captors were out of sight the Lieutenant pulled a revolver from his pocket, and, holding it close to the head of the guard, politely informed him that he would be under the painful necessity of blowing his brains out if he did not instantly lay down his gun and go with him. The frightened rebel obeyed orders, and it was not long before the Lieutenant was back in his own camp, as good as new, accompanied by his prize. Lieut. Mull is a resident of Berks county, Pennsylvania.

☞J. Shelby Todd, Esq., is announced as a candidate for the office of Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court. Without any wish to interfere in the local affairs of our neighbors, we may say that he merits at the hands of the people of that county some evidence of their appreciation of his energetic efforts in the prosecution of railroad enterprises and other works of public interest. His qualifications as a man of business are well known, and if Shelby has more worthy applicants upon whom to confer this office, she is blessed with a breed of sterling men.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

RECIPROCAL AFFECTION.

In commenting upon the natural foundations of union between the American States, our remaining topic is their RECIPROCAL AFFECTION.

General similarity of views, purposes, aims, and experience is probably one of the principal sources of special affection between human beings. Yet, whatever may be the psychological reason, it is frequently noticed by acute observers that if this general resemblance is modified by some shades of dissimilarity, it rather tends to increase than to diminish affection. This is probably owing in part, though not entirely, to the fact that every person has some traits, either physical or mental, with which he is dissatisfied, or of which he is ashamed, however self-conceited he may be; and if he finds the deficiency supplied in others with whom he has no rivalry, the difference may sometimes be an element of attraction between them, rather than of repulsion.

There are many strong points of resemblance between the States of our American Union. The mass of their population is generally of the Anglo-Saxon race. In nearly all the States the majority are of British origin. The English language is spoken almost universally; and common language is the ordinary criterion of common nationality. The religion of all the States is some form of Christianity; and the prevailing type of Christianity in nearly every State is Protestant. This, though not a criterion of nationality, is a great facility for it. The political institutions of all are republican. This fits them for union in one political homogeneous empire. They may unite, not merely by mechanical cohesion, but by chemical affinity. The early colonial experience of the original States was of a kindred character—a history of privations and hardships, and of conflicts with the aboriginal inhabitants, and with nature and the elements. In continued controversies with the British Crown they all learnt to be courageous, self-reliant, and tenacious of their rights. They were partners in the dangers, sufferings, and losses of the Revolutionary struggle, and shared together in the shame of defeats and disasters endured, and in the glory of victory won and of independence achieved. Since that momentous period, they have by their united counsels founded a wise and magnificent government; have shared its transcendent glories; have sustained it in war; have fought side by side on its battle-fields; and have participated in the blessings pertaining to its prosperity and peace. They have sent to its councils "men of renown"—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and the other brilliant names which adorn the roll of American statesmen and heroes. They have made pilgrimages together to the Virginia home of Washington, and have mingled their tears over his sacred tomb. They have common enemies in all the dark and frowning establishments of despotic and kingly power in the old world across the flood; and, being common objects of hate, they may well be united by a common love.

There are indeed some points of dissimilarity. In one section, the original settlers of the States were strongly imbued with the English Puritan element; and in another section, the prevailing element was rather of the complexion of the English cavaliers. The repelling trait of Puritanism is its self-righteousness in religion, and its arbitrariness in morals; and that of Chivalry is its ambition in politics, and its tyranny in government. The former stirs up religion and politics together into a hotchpot; and with the latter, its politics is its religion. They are both, to some extent, in a republic, elements of discord and revolution. Again: in one section, physical labor is generally practised by the citizens, and is respected, at least in theory. In another, physical labor is comparatively contemned. These superficial and evanescent things produce embarrassment and even collision in social intercourse among men of weak heads and fiery tempers; but they surely ought not to block the wheels of business—much less to sunder the parts or interrupt the progress of the machine of government.

There are also some competitions of interests, arising from the devotion of different sections to agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. But these competitions are inevitable in human affairs. In the government of the United States, there is no need that this should bring the United States into conflict with each other. The Federal system assigns the care of these local interests to the individual States. If they can only make up their minds to attend to their own business, and not meddle with their neighbors, and be satisfied with the possession of their just dues, these interests will never be brought into dangerous antagonism.

The civil war is the great repelling and disintegrating agency in the Union. Blood spilt in fratricidal strife, though justly and necessarily shed, is no cement of union. The mutual waste of treasure; the reciprocal devastation of fields, and pillage and conflagration of dwellings; the common embarrassment, anxiety, and mental suffering proceeding from each other's acts and designs; and the common agency in overwhelming the country with national dishonor and shame—these are certainly no very promising means of uniting the States more closely in fraternal Union. They are rather means of fostering perpetual hatred and revenge.

But when the respective parties shall come to review deliberately the recent past, they will each find some reason for charity, forbearance, and a forgiving spirit toward the other.

On the one hand, the North will call to mind the fact that the insurrection is not the unanimous movement of the South, but is largely a combined movement of certain politicians and the worst elements of Southern society, while the holders of all kinds of property are largely opposed to it actively, and still more largely acquiesce from that necessity which coerces unarmed men. The North will allow for the universal misapprehension at the South of popular feelings and purposes at the North, naturally arising from the noisy and violent proceedings of the abolition faction. The North will recall the fact that American disunionism first showed itself in that section more than fifty years ago, and the South was faithful to the Union when the North was extensively and for a long period disaffected. The North will also remember the fierceness and virulence with which the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union was attacked by a sectional political party, the unstatesmanlike refusal of its Senators and Representatives to accede to a satisfactory plan of compromise, and the shocks which the Constitution has since received in its own section of the country.

On the other hand, the South will appreciate the Northern heroic love for the Union, whose destruction was threatened by secession. They will appreciate that regard for their rights which has usually been manifested by the army of the Union. They will find that the war was not waged by the volunteers from hatred to them, but from love to our common country. They will rejoice that the glorious American Union was not blotted out of the map of the world. They will allow for the jealousy and prejudice excited in the minds of a political party, by interested and unprincipled leaders, for the purpose of their own elevation to power. They will see that the controversy has not been conducted entirely without fault on the part of Southern statesmen; that in the political management before the late Presidential election, the choice of a sectional candidate was purposely connived at; and that in the United States Senate a complete and efficient plan of compromise was not sustained as it might have been by the votes of statesmen of that section.

Both sections also will see that they have each been made the victim of foreign intrigue. Some of the European monarchies are determined, if possible, to break up the American Union. They are conscious that its moral influence is adverse to their systems of tyranny and misrule, and they are resolved to put an end to our prosperity and union. The chief of these conspirators is the infamous and accursed Government of Great Britain. That Government is actuated by revenge, jealousy, and hatred—revenge for our repudiation of colonial dependence upon her, jealousy of our rising commercial supremacy, and hatred of our republican liberty. She hates the North—she hates the South—she hates the whole Union. She nurses and stimulates Northern abolitionism, Southern secessionism, and all the sectional ambitions and jealousies of the whole country. Her object is our ruin, for the sake of her own aggrandizement. She is our most malignant and dangerous enemy. Americans! think of these things.

The great points of similarity, which constitute the springs of reciprocal affection between the States of the American Union, yet remain unchanged. The unity of race and of national origin is still a fact. There is the same community of language and religion. Their political institutions are still republican. Their common memories of their early history, of their sublime contest for independence, of the sainted and honored dead, and of the splendors and felicities of their common Union for almost a century, are yet fresh and vivid; while their common exposure to the arts and violence of the old-world despots is an unchangeable and ever momentous fact in the condition and relations of all.

It cannot but have been impressed upon the mind of the attentive reader that the three elements which we have been unfolding—common interests, mutual dependence, and reciprocal affection—are just the qualities which are suited to constitute these States ONE POLITICAL FAMILY. These are the elements which strengthen the ties of the family and kindred; and their influence is just the same in political communities. Yes, the American Union is founded in nature, and "it must and shall be preserved!" All this great people cherish the sainted memory of one father—the wise, heroic, just, and glorious WASHINGTON! They are all indissolubly united in fraternal bonds of interest, duty, and affection.

BRETHREN OF THE NORTH AND OF THE SOUTH, Nature and Providence have formed us all for one political household! Cherish the sentiments and affections that belong to such a relation! Seek each other's welfare and prosperity! Banish all jealousy and envy of each other's power and influence in the Union, and all propensity to interfere with and dictate the policy of your brethren! Cease your wicked and unnatural strife and contention! Let the din of war be hushed, and let its misery, rapine, waste, and bloodshed, come to a perpetual end! Spurn not the kindly admonition! It is your country that calls and warns and entreats! It is the voice of all the wise and good of the present age in every land! It is the voice of the heroes and statesmen of the past—the voice of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Adams, and Hancock! Yea, is it not the awful and pitiful voice of a just and merciful GOD! A. B. J.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 21, 1862.

☞About two months ago, as our readers are aware, the U. S. troops took possession of Jacksonville, an important city of Florida. A portion of the citizens, thinking probably that no forgiveness could be extended to their rebel offences, fled from the city, but others, equally guilty, remained and were treated with entire kindness and forbearance. The Union citizens, who had been subjected to a merciless despotism, rejoiced at the arrival of their deliverers and were prompt and zealous in making declarations of their loyalty.

A few days since, as was recorded in our columns, the U. S. military forces left Jacksonville for some point where their services were needed, and immediately thereupon the rebel refugees, reinforced by other rebels, all formidably armed, came back, and, with the resident rebels who had stayed behind and been kindly treated, commenced a war of extermination against the Union citizens, hanging some of them, compelling others to flee for their lives, and robbing all. There must, in this matter, have been a most grievous fault on the part of our military authorities somewhere. The idea of asking Southern Union men in the midst of what are considered rebel communities to declare themselves in favor of the Government, and, after they have done so, withdrawing Government protection from them and leaving them to be made victims of the notorious cruelties of Southern rebels, is unwise, wrong, monstrous. A Washington paper justly remarks, that, "by one such example, we lose more than we can regain by the redemption of many engagements, while at the same time we impress upon the war the features of a strife which turns every man's hand against his fellow, even in the bosom of the community which was once his home." It is to complicate the horrors of civil with those of social war, and thus render more and more dangerous the political evils which afflict the land.

No man of any knowledge need be told, that, wherever the Union armies penetrate into rebel cities and communities, it is certain, that, after their withdrawal, if they be withdrawn before peace and order and law shall have been substantially and thoroughly established, the rebels will, provided they have the power, visit quick vengeance upon all such of their fellow citizens as shall have acknowledged the authority and received the protection of the Union. Surely some means should be found to prevent such deplorable results, some means of making the people understand, at least along the routes of our armies, that they can declare and in all ways exhibit their loyalty to the Union without the certainty or the imminent danger of incurring the loss of life or liberty or property by the act. There are tens of thousands of men loyal at heart, scattered everywhere through the South, in country and in city, who must be brought to know or believe that it is safe for them to avow their loyalty, or they will not avow it. We understand from good authority, that, if the whole population of Nashville fully realized at this time the fact that they could safely announce their allegiance to the Union—if they were perfectly satisfied that they could announce it and act up to the annunciation without the peril of being after a time abandoned to the rebel vengeance which so long ran wild in their city, they would rush to the standard of loyalty gladly and by thousands.

We are aware that it can hardly be expected of our Generals that they will leave heavy forces in all the cities which they capture and temporarily hold, but let them, wherever they invite and accept oaths of allegiance, try to see that the men who take those oaths shall remain unharmed. And let them make it distinctly understood, that, if, upon their departure from any place, the citizens who have treated them with hospitality or sold to them the necessaries or the luxuries of life shall be subjected to punishment, a military force will promptly return strong enough to inflict exemplary and even terrible retribution upon every offender. We have no doubt that the Government will look at once to this thing and adopt the required action. We have no apprehension that either the necessary wisdom or the necessary vigor will be found wanting in the great and important Department of Gen. Halleck. If indispensable to the security of loyal citizens and their families, rebel citizens should in our opinion be utterly disarmed wherever our armies go. Thus much of confiscation may be forced upon the Government, but we hope and trust not.

☞The Baton Rouge Gazette thanks God that we shall have no market for our bagging and bale rope. Now we would suggest to the rebels that they had better take our bagging than the chances of being bagged, and had better get our coils of bale rope than our coils of gallows rope, or the coils of our anaconda. When we catch them they may ask piteously for "bale," and not be able to get it.

FROM CORINTH.—Saturday's Nashville Union learns from a gentleman who left Pittsburg Landing last Tuesday, that there was every indication that the rebels are evacuating Corinth, and that they are sending away all their heavy ordnance, &c., to Grand Junction, forty miles distant. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits, and eager for another fight. Beauregard may be considered as bagged already. The rebels displayed the most revolting barbarity in their attack on Sunday morning, when they surprised Gen. Grant's force. *They cut the throats of sick soldiers as they lay in their tents*, and mutilated their prisoners and unarmed men with their heavy cane knives! They acted with all the fiendish malignity of savages.

COL. BLAIR ON THE ORIGIN OF THE REBELLION.—Colonel Frank Blair made in the lower House of Congress the other day a very forcible and triumphant defence of the President against the assaults of the radicals, in the course of which he discoursed as follows touching the origin of the rebellion:

To superficial observers who believe that the rebellion grew out of slavery, and is, as they term it, a slaveholders' rebellion, when it is known to be true that the non-slaveholding regions of the South are for the Union, it is natural that it should occur to them that the proper course to carry all the non-slaveholders against the rebellion would be to decree emancipation. But a closer scrutiny demonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scrutiny demonstrates that the rebellion originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing, however, from any love of slavery, but from an antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation. This idea among slaveholders was naturally of greater intensity in proportion to the number of slaves about them, and its force in neutralizing Union feeling diminished as we approach the high and mountain regions where the slaves are few.

Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is fallacious to call this a "slaveholders' rebellion." If such was the fact, two divisions of our army could have suppressed it without difficulty; the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders; but it is a matter of history that the slaveholders, as a body, were the last and most reluctant to join the rebellion. The representative men of that interest, like Badger of North Carolina, Aiken of South Carolina, and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, struggled as long as there was hope against the rebellion, and for the obvious reason that the entire interests of the slaveholders were put in extreme jeopardy. It was the negro question and not the slavery question which made the rebellion—questions entirely different, and requiring entirely different treatment; and it is as necessary to understand the distinction to enable us to deal with it successfully as it is that the physician should know the disease which he is called on to treat and to cure. If the rebellion was made by two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, for the sake of perpetuating slavery, then it might be a complete remedy to extirpate the institution; but if the rebellion has grown out of the abhorrence of the non-slaveholders for emancipation and amalgamation, and their dread of "negro equality," how will their discontent be cured by the very measure the mere apprehension of which has driven them into rebellion?

No wise man desires to increase the number of enemies to the State within the hostile regions, or divide its friends outside. Mr. Lincoln knew that a decree of emancipation simply would certainly have this effect. Such an act he knew was calculated to make rebels of the whole of the non-slaveholders of the South, and at the same time to weaken the sympathy of a large number of the working-men of the North, who are not ready to see their brethren in the South put on an equality with manumitted negroes.

The argument here is that the rebellion grew out of the dread of negro equality instead of devotion to the rights of the States, wherefore the emancipation of the slaves on the soil would strengthen the rebellion by strengthening its motive. This is the argument with which Col. Blair vindicates the policy of the President and combats the radicals who clamor for emancipation as a war measure. The conclusion is irresistible, as the argument stands, but the argument is incomplete.

In holding that the rebellion grew out of the dread of negro equality instead of devotion to the rights of the States, Col. Blair not only cuts down the facts but emasculates his premises. In order to aggrandize his favorite theory, he slights the vindication he set out to make. He sacrifices his argument to his hobby. The dread of negro equality unquestionably entered into the motive of the rebellion, but the assumption that such dread constituted alone or even principally the motive of the rebellion is little short of absurd, presupposing, as the assumption does, that the non-slaveholding majority of the South could be indifferent to the destruction of the rights of the States as represented in the rights of the slaveholders. Abolition, as apprehended by the Southern masses, involved no doubt the idea of negro equality, but it involved first of all in odiousness as in enormity the idea of white inequality, inasmuch as it could be effected only by degrading the States to the condition of political vassalage. Abolition, as clamored for by the zealots of the North, not only would make the negro equal to the white man of the South, but it would make the white man of the South inferior to the white man of the North, by destroying the most sacred political rights of the former. The same stroke of abolition that freed the negro would enslave the white man.

This latter idea and not the former was undoubtedly the master charm with which the disunionists conjured up the rebellion. The former was subsidiary not principal in the work. To assume the contrary is to assume that the Southern people hate the freedom of the negro more than they love their own. The notion is hardly less than an absurdity, and, besides, it is inconsistent with the notorious facts of the case. Everybody acquainted with the recent politics of the South knows that the cry of political inequality has been heard many times where the cry of negro equality has been heard once. And surely if the demagogues do not understand the ruling passion of the people nobody does. But we have said enough on this head.

Our purpose in calling attention to the point is simply to present Col. Blair's argument in its full proportions, so that his vindication of the President may be complete. The rebellion grew out of the dread not merely of negro equality but of white inequality consummated by the oppression and enslavement of the States; and the policy of the abolitionists, which the President has so nobly withstood and will continue to withstand, would, if carried into practice, bring about this very condition of things in its whole breadth of atrocity, and so justify the rebellion and make it victorious, instead of putting it to shame and overthrowing it. This is the President's vindication unshorn, and it is a vindication so perfect and all-convincing that it cannot be questioned by any sane man who honestly desires the re-establishment of the government. Whoever clamors for abolition as a war measure or under any other pretext is a fool or a traitor or both.

The language with which Col. Blair closes this section of his speech is so striking and withal so creditable to him as an anti-slavery man that we cannot forbear to quote it. Having concluded his exhibition of the policy of the abolitionists, he adds:

But many reject arithmetic in considering this policy, and imagine that the inscription of emancipation on our banners would be a talismanic word which would carry victory with it. I doubt whether any better conquering words could be invented than those we now conquer by: the Union, the flag, the Government founded by Washington, maintained by Jackson; language which speaks to the hearts of our soldiers, and to the world, of the nationality of the great Republic. I am for the freedom of all races and creeds, and look for the day to come, and that not far distant, when the flag of the Union shall float over no slave, and our country shall be absolutely the land of the free; but the battle now is for the country, and the gallant men who, day by day, find a bloody winding-sheet, give their lives for this cherished idea, and not for the emancipation of the African race.

This subordination of anti-slaveryism is sensible and patriotic; it is certainly announced in eloquent terms. We need hardly remind our readers that the selfsame sentiment was expressed with not less emphasis by the President in his annual message. "In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection," says Mr. Lincoln in that paper, "I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part." Let the President continue to keep this object prominent above all others. Let him acknowledge no other guiding star. Let him so far as in him lies drive from its glorious disk every cloud and mist and shadow. It is our true Cynosure. While it shines above the tempest, and above the night, we need not go astray. If it is blotted out or obscured, we cannot go aright. It is our only hope; but it is a sure one. In this sign alone may we conquer; but in this sign we must and will conquer. And let none doubt that the President will abide faithfully by it. Never in this mournful struggle will he or can he call upon his countrymen to fight under any other.

☞A beautiful lady has sent us a splendid pen and asks what she ought to give to our neighbor of the Democrat. Oh give him scissors.

☞The New Orleans papers, God knows, looked miserable enough a week ago. We should like to see photographs of them now.

☞The telegraph a day or two since informed us that Gov. Clark, of North Carolina, had made proposals for surrendering the State to General Burnside. The people of the State should surrender the Governor to the General, for he has been acting in open disregard of their wishes, and stood in a treasonable attitude to the Government when the people were loyal. The last legislation of the State on the subject of joining the Confederacy provided that no ordinance carrying North Carolina out of the Union "should have any force or validity until it should have been submitted to and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State." This has never been done, and therefore those who dragged her perforce into rebellion ought to be severely punished. The New York Times calls to our recollection that it is not much over a year since the North Carolina delegation in the National Congress telegraphed to the then Governor to quell at once all incipient insurrectionary movements, that thus the State might be "saved from being drawn into the vortex of certain ruin." The advice was unheeded by the then secession Governor—Brown—and he ordered the seizure of Fort Macon and the other fortifications which are now, one by one, again falling into our hands. The ruin which her Union representatives foresaw, as the consequence of disunion, has now overtaken her. Nearly the whole of her seaboard and the cities thereon are now in our hands; many of her citizens are fugitives from their homes; a great part of her population has been forced to fight the bloody battles of Jeff. Davis; her commerce is ruined; and she is threatened with the devastations of a retreating rebel army. If Gov. Clark was wise, and would save to his native State what yet remains of honor and prosperity, he would at once give up the rebellion, as it is reported he has done, and, as is truly the case, proclaim the State to be yet in the Union. But we do not believe that under present circumstances he has done anything of the kind, nor that he will be likely to do so until the rebel army in Virginia is defeated. After that event, such a story as now reaches us would be extremely plausible. North Carolina had a number of rebellions and insurrections last century, and in at least two of them the rebels laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance when their cause became hopeless. The present generation would show its wisdom and discretion by following the wholesome example of their fathers.

☞Judge Charles Dewey, long a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and for more than a generation one of the ablest and most prominent lawyers of that State, died at his residence in Charlestown, Clarke county, on the 25th, at the advanced age of seventy eight years, after a long illness. The Indianapolis Journal says, on the bench he was universally esteemed as one of the most acute, clear, discriminating, and impartial Judges who ever held a seat there. Some time about the year 1835 or 1836 he was placed upon the bench and held it for eleven years, and it is not too much to say, indeed it is only what the judgments of courts and lawyers all over the Union has pronounced, that he and his associates, Blackford and Sullivan, formed a tribunal unsurpassed in the country. No State decisions are more respected or oftener quoted than those of "Blackford's Reports," made up of the opinions of these eminent judges. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Dewey has confined himself to his profession, mingling but little, if at all, in public affairs. Some five or six years ago a fall, which broke his leg, incapacitated him for active exertions of any kind, and he withdrew, in a good degree, from business. In person, Judge Dewey was tall and commanding, with a strongly marked countenance, and an eye of singular keenness and penetration. We believe he was never esteemed a successful speaker, but in private conversation he was one of the most entertaining and fascinating of men, witty, generally good natured, sometimes caustic, and scarifying, and possessed of an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and reminiscences.

UNION SENTIMENT IN TENNESSEE.—From a letter to Gov. Johnson, it is learned that a very gratifying change is visibly progressing in the minds of the people about Lebanon. People are beginning to realize the fact that the Union armies come to enforce the laws and not to violate them. At first their minds were panic-stricken by the villainous falsehoods of rebel leaders, and the greatest terror prevailed. But matters are returning rapidly to the old channel, brightly breaks the morning. Lincoln county, too, which has been noted as one of the most bitter rebel counties in the State, begins to feel the effects of better times and feelings. A letter from an authoritative source informs the Nashville Union that a highly gratifying change is going on. The Union soldiers under Col. Curran Pope, of Louisville, while there, were very popular. Great indignation is felt at the wealthy rebels thereabouts who induced poor men to go into the rebel ranks by promising to support their families, and then failed to contribute one dollar. Out on such base treachery!

HUNTSVILLE AFFAIRS.—When L. Pope Walker was Confederate Secretary of War and held high orgies at Montgomery upon the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, being more full of Bacchus than of discretion, he boasted that the Rattlesnake flag should float over Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. This was all the gasconade of a coward, for when Gen. Mitchell's forces made their descent upon Huntsville, which is the residence of Walker, the valorous and defiant boaster ran away at twelve o'clock at night, and has not been heard of since. Upon the same occasion, the last that was seen of John Bell, he was running through a corn-field. He afterward had the effrontery to ask permission to return to Huntsville, but Gen. Mitchell replied that if he could not go to Nashville he could not come to Huntsville.

☞The Charleston Courier says that the Federals have "no just hope to repose on." The rebel leaders will soon have neither hope nor anything else to *stand* on.

☞The Mobile Register says that the rebel Confederacy "has brooded deeply over its wrongs." Well, but it has had a bad brood.

☞Beauregard certainly surprised us at Shiloh on the first day of the fight, but we surprised him a good deal more on the second.

☞The following document was received by us yesterday. We get a good many such. This one, unlike the last specimen of assassin literature that we published, is evidently from a male person—we will not say a man. We do not think that "Martyr" ought to anticipate "Charlotte Corday" by performing the deed which that amiable lady craves the honor and the pleasure of performing herself. He should, in common courtesy and deference to the sex, stand back till she can have an opportunity to try her hand in that most interesting of the fine arts called assassination, and then, if she fails, which is hardly to be expected, he can of course come forward.

Of course we shouldn't publish such letters except to show the hellish spirit which this rebellion engenders wherever it finds a lodgement in male and female hearts:

LEBANON, April 20, 1862.

SIR: I take the opportunity of informing you of your inevitable fate. If you have any pardon or mercy to ask at the feet of your maker, or any arrangements, either moral, pecuniary, or ecclesiastical, before, or requests to make of your friends to be carried into execution after you leave this, the land of your crime, you had better be about it, for your time as well as mine is short. I have formed a determined resolution to assassinate you the next time I come down. I am aware it will cost me my life, but what is life? I can freely lose mine to destroy yours, under the solemn conviction that I am serving my God and country. That odious sheet of yours I have always looked upon as being more poisonous than the fang of a rattlesnake. You have led thousands of men astray, but, thanks be to God, you will not lead many more, for I will put an end to you as a journalist and as a human being. You don't know me, but I know you; I saw you a few weeks ago when I was down. You may think that this is some idle whim, but you won't think so long. I won't hunt you in secret, but will slay you in the street or public house, or wherever I meet you. I will then be ready to give up the ghost. I am tired of living, and determined to put you to death and then die myself. I was born and raised in Kentucky and have never but once been out of the State, and, after putting an end to the worst enemy she has ever had, all that I desire is to be buried in her soil. I drop this in the office at Lebanon so as to delude you as to my address. From your MARTYR.

A WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript says:

Governor Yates has paid a rather unusual but well merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of Company A, Seventeenth Illinois, and a resident of this city. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the Seventeenth has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and, like a ministering angel, attended to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded. Governor Yates, hearing of her heroic and praiseworthy conduct, presented her with a commission as Major in the army, the document conferring the well merited honor being made out with all due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Probably no lady in America will ever again have such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862.

☞The great city which guards the southern passes of the Mississippi is captured; "rescued is Orleans from the *rebel* wolves," and General Butler may say with the Dauphin Charles:

At pleasure here we lie near Orleans.

The rebellion is about to be crushed beneath the upper and the nether mill-stones of the great Union army. On the North our powerful flotilla menaces the commercial capital of Tennessee, and on the South, while the loyal sentiment of the Crescent City is disenthralled, and it can shout in gladness,

Recovered is the town of Orleans,
More blessed hap did ne'er befall our state:

there is nothing which can prevent the advance of the large fleets of Porter and Farragut up the river to sweep from the bosom of "the father of waters" every remnant of the wicked conspiracy which has incarnadined its former peaceful flow. In no part of its programme of operations did secession commit a more grave error than in presuming that it could make a Skaggerack, a Cattegat, or an Elsinore at any point of the Mississippi, and there, after the late custom of Denmark, exact dues from all passing vessels and every ton of freight they contained. It was a stupid blunder to suppose that the Northwestern and the Middle States could feel a compression of their great aorta, which might stop the pulsations of the ventricular lakes and arrest the flow of the arterial rivers, without a gigantic effort to resist it. If England shuddered "in the interests of civilization" at the temporary stone blockade of Atlantic harbors, what has the world thought of the effort to seal up hermetically a river, the affluents of which encircle our whole continent, and which presents the only egress for the inland navigation of nearly two thirds of the States of the Union? Through the Illinois and Michigan canal the waters of the St. Lawrence are joined to those of the Mississippi and the union assumes an insular position. It was not to be expected that the commerce of our country in circumnavigating any portion of its boundary should encounter toll-gates or custom-houses to impede it. Frenzy never impelled a more suicidal act, nor madness a more confirmed exhibition of lunacy; the very intensity of the efforts balked their effect; the strength of the nation was aroused to bind down the furious maniacs and they lie subdued at the mercy of the government they have outraged.

The Mississippi is again unlocked and the key is now in loyal hands, never to be again surrendered to traitors. We hold the upper river and its debouches at the Gulf of Mexico, so that all the intervening points must speedily fall into our possession, as Porter ascends and Foote descends the stream. The sugar plantations of Louisiana are redeemed from the usurpation of military ferocity, and the cotton States of Arkansas and Mississippi will soon be relieved from the blockade which has kept their produce, at a ruinous loss, from its natural markets. In a few weeks steamboats will be running to New Orleans again from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and all other points; their steam whistles will blow their national salutes to Dixie, and calliopes reverberate along the levees the almost forgotten notes of the Star Spangled Banner. The trade of the Mississippi which has been closed to us for so many months will soon be reopened, and let us hope, that, with re-established business associations, there may spring up an era of better feeling and a determination to forget the past and strive together vigorously in the future for the preservation of that Union which has made us the most proud, happy, and prosperous nation on the footstool of the Almighty.

THE LATE DESPOTISM IN NEW ORLEANS. Now that the Federal arms have delivered the people of New Orleans from rebel domination, it may be interesting to read something as to the character of that domination. White men were driven from steamboats to have their places taken by niggers and to be compelled to go to the battle-field whether they would or not. The following is from the New Orleans Delta of the 4th inst:

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

All masters of steamboats engaged in trade are hereby inhibited from taking white men as deck-hands, and are required to discharge at once such as may now be employed by them.

The captains, clerks, mates, carpenters, pilots, and engineers are the only white men to be employed on such boats.

N. Trepagnier, V. Burthe,
P. Soule, George Garr,
C. Dufour, H. D. Ogden,
H. M. Spofford.

The following is from the same paper of the same date:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT NO. 1, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1862.

Hereafter no exemptions from military duty will be allowed permanently, except in the case of minors or persons physically unable to do service. Applications for the release of those engaged upon work for the Government must be made to this department in the form of certificates from the owners or foremen of the shops, when an order will be issued to the commanding officer of the camp to which the applicant belongs to grant a furlough of a certain number of days, which can only be renewed by a subsequent certificate and order from these headquarters.

By command of
MAJOR GENERAL LOVELL.
J. G. PICKETT, Ass't. Adj Gen.

And from the two following documents taken from the same paper, it will be seen what were the orders of the five Provost Marshals of New Orleans in regard to the notoriously worthless paper of the Southern Confederacy:

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS, NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1862.

The traffic in gold and silver against the notes of the Confederate States of America is hereby *expressly prohibited*.

Delinquents will be visited by *prompt and severe punishment*.

By order of the Board—
N. Trepagnier, H. D. Ogden,
H. M. Spofford, Victor Burthe,
Cyprien Dufour, Pierre Soule.

BOARD OF PROVOST MARSHALS.

All traffic in paper currency tending to create distrust in the public mind, or otherwise to produce embarrassment, *shall be held as acts of hostility against the Government*, and will be dealt with summarily.

P. Soule, Geo. Garr,
V. Burthe, C. Dufour,
H. M. Spofford, H. D. Ogden,
N. Trepagnier.

To show still further the condition of things that existed there, we might copy from the New Orleans Delta of the 4th inst. an Amended Tariff by the Provost Marshals, fixing the prices of all the different kinds of provisions, upwards of forty in number, purchased or sold in New Orleans. But it is unnecessary.

We are at a loss to understand how men, having the souls of men, could live under such a despotism, and yet it differed scarcely if at all from the despotism that prevails in every portion of the so-called Southern Confederacy where rebel government is in force. Think of men compelled by the order of provost marshals to give up their employments to niggers—think of men forced, on penalty of being punished as enemies of the Government, to receive as gold and silver the notoriously miserable paper currency which no person having the liberty of choice would take at five cents in the dollar: think of men required by the authority of petty tyrants to sell whatever belongs to them, their own indisputable property, at prices publicly ordained for them, instead of having the privilege of disposing of it as all other people upon the face of the earth are allowed to do—think of all these things, and then tell us whether the people of New Orleans and all the Southern people where the Union armies make their way are not delivered from the most degrading tyranny, slavery, oppression, despotism, ever exercised or submitted to among men. What would our Kentucky secessionists, who dare to howl against the oppression which they allege is established here, say if the U. S. Government were to attempt to reduce them to the condition of the poor, deluded, cheated, swindled, persecuted, humbugged victims of the Confederacy into which they would precipitate Kentucky by force of arms! They complain, with fierce and bitter curses, that too much tyranny is exercised here, and, when we look into their favorite Confederacy, we see what they, at the point of the bayonet, would substitute.

☞Why didn't the rebels keep their pledge of burning New Orleans before surrendering it? They would if red-hot words could have set a city on fire.

REBEL COERCION.—The following from a correspondent of the Richmond Despatch, writing from Monroe county, Virginia, is commended to the consideration of those secessionists in Kentucky and elsewhere who are shocked that the authorities of the United States allow so little freedom of word and action to citizens:

The militia are gathering at their different places of rendezvous in goodly numbers. One of the recusant ones, who utterly refused to go, *and swore he would die before he would go*, drew a knife upon the guard who went for him, when the guard fired upon him, breaking his leg about the knee joint. His leg will have to be amputated—a sad warning to all others of his disposition. Our court met yesterday to transact business in connection with the proclamation of the President to establish martial law in this county. *We hope that when this law is carried out the Union men will be hunted up* and treated as they deserve.

The following is from the Nashville Patriot of recent date:

We learn from a gentleman of veracity, direct from Chattanooga, that the Vigilance Committee of that place recently held a meeting and determined to put to death fifteen or twenty of the prominent Union men of that vicinity upon the approach of the National army.

Most certainly the approach of the Federal army to Chattanooga or anywhere else will not be prevented or retarded by any such hellish device as that. Our armies will assert and exercise the rights of war. If it be found that the Vigilance Committee are really determined, in the event of the marching of our troops upon their place, let that number or twice that number of prominent rebels of Nashville or some other city be seized and sternly held as hostages for the safety of the threatened victims. If the rebels will insist upon making this a war of barbarism, a war of extermination, a war shocking to the moral sense of the world, they have unquestionably the power to do so, but the consequence, whilst terrible on both sides, would be far most terrible to their own.

Never in all the history of hostilities among nations, was any war prosecuted on higher and juster and nobler and more merciful principles than this has been on the part of the United States. Our Government and our people have alike seemed to bear in mind the great truth, that, whilst the legitimate object of the war is to preserve the greatest country of the age against the most atrocious rebellion of any age, it is still a war of brethren.

☞It is now certain that Price and Van Dorn have abandoned the war in Arkansas and Missouri and gone to the reinforcement of Beauregard. They were in Memphis with their forces eleven or twelve days ago, having passed down White river with large means of transportation. Thus Missouri and Arkansas, like Kentucky, have now no organized rebel force upon their soil.

It seems a great pity that the gallant forces of Gen. Curtis cannot, like the rebel army which they drove out of Missouri and Arkansas, take part in the fight at Corinth. But there appears to be no possibility of their doing so. They could not follow the rebels down White river and up the Mississippi to Memphis, for they had no means of water transportation, and they could not go by land to Memphis without a very great consumption of time, and, if they were to get to Memphis, they would find a large portion of the railroad torn up between that city and Corinth. If they were to march back to St. Louis or Cairo to find water transportation at either of those places, they would unquestionably be too late to participate in the battle.

We see no course at present for General Curtis's army except to remain where it is, with only such movements as may be necessary for obtaining supplies, until the dispersion of Beauregard and the capture of Memphis shall give to Gen. Halleck the command of the Arkansas and White rivers. Then a junction can readily be made for any subsequent action that may be deemed advisable. But we apprehend that there will then be no need of any large army in the Southwest.

☞The dependence of Great Britain on the United States, for food, can be best shown by a few statistical facts. During the year 1861 the enormous quantity of 14,322,399 quarters of wheat—actually 8,020,543,440 lbs., as the British quarter contains 8 bushels, or 560 lbs.—and 6,243,897 cwt. of meal and flour, were imported into the United Kingdom. During that year, the United States supplied upwards of 2½ millions of quarters of wheat, and 3½ millions of cwt. of meal and flour. The whole cost of these importations was about $100,000,000 for wheat, and $30,000,000 for meal and flour. The share of the United States in these vast sums was at least $50,000,000. The authenticity of these figures cannot be questioned, for they are taken from Parliamentary returns, recently published in England.

IMPOSITIONS.—The despatch that we published the other day as to there having been an insurrection of nineteen Federal officers at Nashville on account of a late proclamation was a thing that an operator at some point took from a Memphis paper. Of course it was absurd. If we had seen it before its appearance in our columns, we should have put it in the fire with a pair of tongs. We are vexed that the agents on telegraphic lines will send such stuff. Pray stop it, gentlemen, or stop breathing.

A POOR TALISMAN.—An Indiana friend has sent us a letter found in the memorandum book of a dead rebel on the field of Shiloh, a semi-circular portion of it being cut off by a fragment of the shell by which he was killed. It was written by a young lady, and is violently abusive of the Louisville Journal. The moral of the incident is that a female letter denouncing a patriotic newspaper makes but a poor talisman to guard the person of a rebel in battle.

☞A man was arrested in London lately for stealing a picture from a dealer. When caught going out of the door with the article under his arm, he said he was an "admirer of the fine arts, and only wanted to take the picture home to examine it more closely." When Floyd is caught, the ingenious rascal will have some similar plea in abatement of his thefts.

☞A Mississippi paper suggests that the rebels, instead of destroying their cotton, "can hide it on the approach of the Federal troops." We apprehend that all the cotton hidden successfully from thorough searches of our boys will be that hidden by the ladies.

☞Beauregard's late despatch to Jeff Davis has caused much comment. It is to be hoped that in the battles about to come off each of the two, Davis and Beauregard, will get "a despatch"—one at Corinth and the other at Yorktown.

☞Beauregard promised his army a thousand dollars apiece bounty money if they would win the battle of Corinth. Beau. proclaimed afterwards that they had won it but didn't hold out to them the slightest hope of the bounty money. That won't do, Beau.

☞The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy quotes the confession of a Surgeon in the Confederate army that they "are whipped on all sides" and "hell is to pay." Walk down to the counter, then, and pay your indebtedness.

☞It is claimed that the ram Manassas, which very nearly demolished one of our vessels by a single butt, has the most formidable butt of any creature in the world, except Humphrey Marshall.

☞The Charleston Mercury thinks that the cotton States have a right to cry aloud when all their slave property is at stake. No doubt it is a case of great cry and a good deal of wool.

☞A correspondent says that Beauregard made a very good moral address to his army the other day. Probably he thought his troops so demoralized that they needed a little moralizing.

☞There is one thing, and perhaps but one, in which the Federal Congress might well imitate the Rebel Congress—adjournment.

☞Gen. Burnside, wherever he goes, strikes the hearts of the rebels with cold steel, lead, and terror.

☞We guess the New Orleans Picayune feels now as if it were hardly worth its name.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—OFFICIAL REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION U. S. FORCES, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Pittsburg Landing, April 12, 1862.

Captain John A. Rawlins, A. A. General:

SIR: Sunday morning, 6th inst., my brigades, three in number, were encamped, the first at Crump's Landing, the second two miles from that Landing, and the third at Adamsville, two miles and a half further on the road to Purdy.

The Eleventh Indiana, Col. Geo. F. McGinnis; Eighth Missouri, Lieut. Col. James Peckham, and the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey, composed the first brigade, Col. Morgan L. Smith commanding.

The 1st Nebraska, Lieut. Col. W. D. McCord; 23d Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson; 58th Ohio, Col. V. Bausenwein, and 56th Ohio, Col. P. Kinney, composed the Second brigade, Col. John M. Thayer commanding.

The Third brigade consisted of the 20th Ohio, Lieut. Col. M. F. Force; 76th Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods; 78th Ohio, Col. M. D. Leggett, and the 68th Ohio, Col. S. H. Steadman, C. l. Charles Whittlesey commanding.

To my Division were attached Lieut. Thurber's Missouri Battery and Capt. Thompson's Indiana Battery, also the Third battalion 5th Ohio Cavalry, Major C. T. Hayes, and the third battalion 11th Illinois Cavalry, Maj. James F. Johnson.

Hearing heavy and continuous cannonading in the direction of Pittsburg Landing early Sunday morning I inferred a general battle, and, in anticipation of an order from Gen. Grant to join him at that place, had the equipage of the several brigades loaded in wagons for instant removal to my first camp at the river. The 1st and 3d brigades were also ordered to concentrate at the camp of the 2d, from which proceeded the nearest and most practicable road to the scene of battle.

At 11:30 o'clock the anticipated order arrived, directing me to come up and take position on the right of the army, and form my line of battle at a right angle with the river. As it also directed me to leave a force to prevent surprise at Crump's Landing, the 56th and 68th Ohio regiments were detached for that purpose, with one gun from Lieut. Thurber's battery.

Selecting a road that led directly to the right of the lines as they were established around Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morning, my column started immediately, the distance being about six miles. The cannonading, distinctly audible, quickened the steps of the men. Snake creek, difficult of passage at all times on account of its steep banks and swampy bottom, ran between me and the point of junction. A short distance from it, Capts. Rawlins and Rowley, attached to Gen. Grant's staff, overtook me. From them I learned that our lines had been beaten back; that the right, to which I was proceeding, was then fighting close to the river, and that the road pursued would take me in the enemy's rear, where, in the unfortunate condition of the battle, my command was in danger of being entirely cut off. It seemed, on their representations, most prudent to carry the column across to what is called the "river road," which, following the windings of the Tennessee bottom, crossed Snake creek by a good bridge close to Pittsburg Landing. This movement occasioned a countermarch, which delayed my junction with the main army until a little after nightfall.

About 1 o'clock at night my brigades and batteries were disposed, forming the extreme right wing, and ready for battle. Shortly after daybreak Capt. Thompson opened fire on a rebel battery posted on a bluff opposite my first brigade, and across a deep and prolonged hollow, threaded by a creek, and densely wooded on both sides. From its position, and that of its infantry supports lining the whole length of the bluff, it was apparent that crossing the hollow would be at heavy loss, unless the battery was first driven off. Thurber was accordingly posted to assist Thompson by a cross fire, and at the same time sweep the hiding places of the enemy on the brow of the hill. This had the desired effect. After a few shells from Thurber the enemy fell back, but not until Thompson had dismounted one of their rifled guns. During this affair Gen. Grant came up and gave me my direction of attack, which was forward at a right angle with the river, with which my line at the time ran almost parallel.

The battery and its supports having been driven from the opposite bluff, my command was pushed forward, the brigades in echelon, the first in front, and the whole preceded by skirmishers. The hollow was crossed, and the hill gained almost without opposition. As General Sherman's division, next on my left, had not made its appearance to support my advance, a halt was ordered for it to come up.

I was then at the edge of an oblong field that extended in a direction parallel with the river. On its right was a narrow strip of woods, and beyond that lay another cleared field, square, and very large. Back of both fields, to the north, was a range of bluffs overlooking the swampy low grounds of Snake creek, heavily timbered, broken by ravines, and extending in a course diagonal with that of my movement. An examination satisfied me that the low grounds afforded absolute protection to my right flank, being impassable for a column of attack. The enemy's left had rested upon the bluffs, and as it had been driven back, that flank was now exposed. I resolved to attempt to turn it. For that purpose it became necessary for me to change front by a left half wheel of the whole division. While the movement was in progress, across a road through the woods at the Southern end of the field, we were resting by, I discovered a heavy body of rebels going rapidly to reinforce their left, which was still retiring, covered by skirmishers, with whom mine were engaged. Thompson's battery was ordered up, and shelled the passing column with excellent effect, but while so engaged was opened upon by a full battery, planted in the field just beyond the strip of woods on the right. He promptly turned his guns at the new enemy. A fine artillery duel ensued, very honorable to Thompson and his company. His ammunition giving out in the midst of it I ordered him to retire, and Lieut. Thurber to take his place. Thurber obeyed with such alacrity that there was scarcely an intermission in the fire, which continued so long and with such warmth as to provoke an attempt on the part of the rebels to charge the position. Discovering the intention, the first brigade was brought across the field to occupy the strip of woods in front of Thurber. The cavalry made the first dash at the battery, but the skirmishers of the 8th Missouri poured an unexpected fire into them and they retired pell-mell. Next the infantry attempted a charge. The first brigade easily repelled them. All this time my whole division was under a furious cannonade, but being well masked behind the bluff, or resting in the hollows of the wood, the regiments suffered but little.

Gen. Sherman now moved forward a handsome line of battle to engage the enemy posted in front of his command. Simultaneously mine was ordered to advance, the 1st Brigade leading. Emerging from the woods, it entered the second field I have mentioned, speedily followed by the 2d Brigade, when both marched in face of the enemy aligned as regularly as if on parade.

Having changed front as stated, my movement was now diagonal to the direction originally started on, though the order was still in echelon, with the centre regiment of each brigade dropped behind its place in line as a reserve. While thus advancing, Col. Whittlesey, as appears from his report, in some way lost his position, but soon recovered it.

The position of the enemy was now directly in front, at the edge of the woods, fronting and on the right of the open field my command was so gallantly crossing. The ground to be passed getting at them dipped gradually to the center of the field, which is there intersected by a small run, well fringed with willows. Clearing an abrupt bank beyond the branch, the surface ascends to the edge of the woods held by the enemy, and is without obstruction, but marked by frequent swells that afforded protection to the advancing lines, and was the secret of my small loss. Over the branch, up the bank, across the rising ground, moved the steady 1st brigade; on its right, with equal alacrity, marched the 23, the whole in view, their banners gaily decking the scene. The skirmishers in action all the way cleared the rise and grouped themselves behind the ground swells, within seventy-five yards of the rebel lines; as the regiments approached them, suddenly a sheet of musketry blazed from the woods, and a battery opened upon them. About the same instant the right of Sherman's division fell hastily back. To save my flank, I was compelled to order a halt. In a short time Sherman repulsed the enemy and recovered his lost ground. My skirmishers, meanwhile, clung to their hillocks, sharp shooting at the battery. Again the brigades advanced, their bayonets fixed for a charge, but pressed by Sherman, and so threatened in front, the enemy removed their guns and fell back from the edge of the woods. In the advance Lieut. Col. John Gerber was killed, and it is but justice to say of him, "no man died that day with more glory, yet many died and there was much glory." Capt. McGriffin and Lieut. Southwick, of the same regiment, also fell—gallant spirits, deserving honorable recollection. Many soldiers, equally brave, perished, or were wounded in the same field.

It was now noon, and the enemy having fallen so far back the idea of flanking them further had to be given up. Not wishing to interfere with Gen. Sherman's line of operations, but relying upon him to support me on the left, my front was again changed, the movement beginning with the 1st Brigade taking the course of attack precisely as it had been in the outset. While the manœuvre was being effected, a squadron of rebel cavalry galloped from the woods on the right to charge the flank temporarily exposed. Col. Thayer threw forward the 23d Indiana, which, aided by an oblique fire from a company of the 1st Nebraska, repelled the assailants with loss.

Scarcely had the front been changed, when the supporting force on the left again gave way, closely followed by masses of the enemy. My position this time became critical, as isolation from the rest of the army seemed imminent. The reserves were resorted to, Colonel Woods, with his regiment, was ordered in to line on the left. The remnant of a Michigan regiment sent me by General McClernand was dispatched to the left of Woods. Thurber galloped up and was posted to cover a retreat, should such a misfortune become necessary. Before these dispositions could be effected, the 11th Indiana, already engaged with superior numbers in its front, was attacked on its left flank, but backward wheeling three companies of his endangered wing, Colonel McGinnis gallantly held his ground. Fortunately, before the enemy could avail themselves of their advantage by the necessary change of front, some fresh troops dashed against them, and once more drove them back. For this favor my acknowledgments are especially due to Colonel August Willich and his famous regiment.

Pending this struggle, Colonel Thayer pushed on his command and entered the woods, assaulting the rebels simultaneously with Col. Smith. Here the 58th Ohio and 23d Indiana proved themselves fit comrades in battle with the noble 1st Nebraska. Here also the 76th Ohio won a brilliant fame. The 1st Nebraska fired away its last cartridge. In the heat of the action, at a word, the 76th Ohio rushed in and took its place. Off to the right, meanwhile, arose the music of the 20th and 78th Ohio fighting gallantly in support of Thurber, to whom the sound of rebel cannon seemed a challenge—no sooner heard than accepted.

From the time the wood was entered, "forward" was the only order, and step by step, from tree to tree, position to position, the rebel lines went back, never stopping again—infantry, horse, and artillery—all went back. The firing was grand and terrible. Before us was the Crescent regiment, of New Orleans; shelling us on the right was the Washington artillery, of Manassas renown, whose last stand was in front of Col. Whittlesey's command. To and fro, now in my front, then in Sherman's, rode Gen. Beauregard, inciting his troops and fighting for his fading prestige of invincibility. The desperation of the struggle may be easily imagined. While this was in progress, far along the lines to the left the contest was raging with equal obstinacy. As indicated by the sounds, however, the enemy seemed retiring everywhere. Cheer after cheer rang through the woods, and each man felt the day was ours.

About 4 o'clock the enemy to my front broke into rout and ran through the camps occupied by Gen. Sherman on Sunday morning. Their own camp had been established about two miles beyond. There, without halting, they fired tents, stores, &c. Throwing out the wounded, they piled their wagons full of arms (Springfield muskets and Enfield rifles) ingloriously thrown away by some of our troops the day before, and hurried on. After following them until nearly nightfall, I brought my division back to Owl Creek and bivouacked it.

The conduct of Col. M. L. Smith and Col. John M. Thayer, commanding brigades, was beyond the praise of words. Col. Whittlesey's was not behind them. To them all belong the brightest honors of victory.

The gratitude of the whole country is due Col. George F. McGinnis, Lieut. Col. James Peckham, Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Lieut. Col. W. D. McCord, Col. W. L. Sanderson, Col. Valentine Bausenwein, Lieut. Col. M. F. Force, Col. Charles R. Woods, Col. M. D. Leggett, and their field, staff, and company officers. Aside from the courage they all displayed, one point in their conduct is especially to be noted and imitated. I mean the skill each one showed in avoiding unnecessary exposure of his soldiers. They are proud of what the division achieved, and, like myself, they are equally proud that it was all done with so little loss of their brave men.

Of my regiments I find it impossible to say enough, excepting the 23d and 24th Indiana and 20th Ohio had all participated in the fight at Donelson. But this was a greater than Donelson, and consequently a more terrible ordeal in which to test what may be a thing of glory or shame—the courage of an untried regiment. How well they all behaved, I sum up in the boast—not a man, officer, or soldier flinched—none but the wounded went to the Landing. Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska will be proud of the steadfast 3d Division—and so am I.

Captain Thompson and Lieut. Thurber and their officers and men have already been spoken of.

My acknowledgments are again given the gallant gentlemen of my staff—Capt. Fred. Knefler and Lieutenants Ross and Ware. To them I add Capt. E. T. Wallace, of the 11th Indiana volunteers, acting Aid. The courage and judgment of all of them were many times severely tried.

After the battle of Donelson I took pleasure in honorably mentioning two of my Orderlies; one of them, Thomas W. Simpson, of company I 4th United States cavalry. I again call attention to his gallantry as deserving reward. Along with him I place Albert Kaufman, a Sergeant in the same company, who was of great service to me, and has every quality that goes to make a practical officer.

Finally, it is so rare to find one of his grade in the constant and full performance of his peculiar duties that; as a matter of justice, a passing tribute is due the Rev. John D. Rogers, Chaplain of the 23d Indiana. After the battle he was unwearied in his attention to the wounded, and that the resting places of the dead of his regiment might not be forgotten he collected their bodies and buried them tenderly, and with prayer and every religious rite, and in this, as far as my knowledge goes, he was as singular as he was Christian.

Herewith you will find a statement of the dead and wounded of my Division.

Very respectfully, sir, your ob't serv't,
LEW. WALLACE,
Commanding 3d Division.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.—A letter from Cairo says, that, on Wednesday succeeding the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Gen. Prentiss and two thousand three hundred and eighty-six Union prisoners passed through Memphis. The men were in good spirits, and kindly treated by the inhabitants, particularly the Irish and German women. The citizens contented themselves with waving handkerchiefs and looking the interest they dare not openly express. Prentiss made a Union speech to his men, and the citizens cheered him. Provost Marshal E. D. McKissock bade him remain silent. Prentiss told him that he had four to one more friends in Memphis than he (McKissock), and said to the citizens, "Keep quiet for a few weeks, and you will have an opportunity to cheer the old flag to your hearts' content." Our soldiers sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Red, White, and Blue," Happy Land of Canaan," and "Old John Brown," as they were starting on the cars for Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where they are at present confined. There were one hundred and fourteen Union officers among the prisoners. Beauregard claims to have taken 3,000 prisoners. There are 5,000 bales of cotton, 7,000 hogsheads sugar, and 20,000 barrels molasses now lying upon the levee, of which the cotton will be burned, and the sugar and molasses rolled into the river on the approach of the Federal forces. The citizens and newspapers are opposed to burning the city, but soldiers and country people favor it.

REBELS RETURNING HOME.—A letter from Versailles informs us that the Hon. Thomas P. Porter, late Speaker of the State Senate, and Marshall Carter, son of Dr. J. C. Carter, after several months among the rebels in the seceding States, returned to their homes in that city on Saturday last. They had hardly dusted their clothes after their travel from Dixie, when they were arrested by the Provost Marshal from Lexington, without much time for family greetings, or to infuse their secession poison into the minds of other rebel sympathizers. We are not aware of their destination after arrest, but no one can doubt the policy of apprehending them. The worship of rebellion by rebels ought to be stopped, and no traitor, living or dead, should be allowed to pollute the soil of Kentucky.

AN EVIDENCE OF HOT WORK.—We have received from Mr. Wm. R. McCampbell, of the firm of Hutchinson, McCampbell, & Co., Louisville, and sutler to the Thirteenth Kentucky regiment, a little sapling about eight feet high and one inch in diameter, cut by Col. E. Hobson from the battle ground of Shiloh immediately where the opposing Kentucky brigades fought—where Rousseau, after a desperate struggle, drove Breckinridge from the field.

This sapling is a remarkable memorial of the terrible character of the battle. It bears the marks of no less than 28 different bullets. How any person can have escaped alive from where the leaden shower was so thick and terrible, it is hard to conceive.

PUNISHING BUSHWHACKERS.—Three men, named respectively Henry Kuhl, Hamilton W. Windon, and Conrad Kuhl, have been tried by court-martial in Western Virginia, and found guilty of murdering a Union soldier. The two first named were sentenced to be hung, and the third to wear a ball and chain, and perform hard labor during the war. Major-General Fremont, in an order issued on the 25th inst., confirmed the findings and sentence of the court. The hanging will take place at Suttonville on the 9th of May, and the ball-and-chain rascal is ordered to Camp Chase, to satisfy the violated law in that locality.

TWO REBEL COMPANIES TAKEN.—The Nashville Union learns that the companies of Captains Hawkins and Cattle, raised in that city for the rebel army, were captured at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river, at the crossing of the Chattanooga railroad, by some troops of Gen. Mitchel's Division. Some three hundred in all have been captured, of whom one hundred and twenty-five have been brought to Nashville, the rest were to have arrived there on Monday night. The capture of the bridge is a very important achievement. The great work goes on gloriously. The air is vocal with shouts of victory. All hail to the triumphant army of the Union.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24, 1862.

I believe you are doing good. I believe you fully understand the Southern sentiment, and I know that you do the Northern. To make these understand each other, is to do what armies cannot—make a *lasting Union*.

Occupying middle ground as you do in position and character, fail not to urge "the lesson of the hour."

The armies of the United States may meet reverses, but, unless God changes the laws of nature, they must conquer.

There is a sophism pervading the Southern mind, fostered, nourished, *lived on* by the rebel leaders, that being conquered is losing the privilege of self-government. They profess simply to be contending for the privilege of governing themselves.

Cannot the honest-minded men of the South be made to see that by attaining the object for which they are fighting they prove to the world the incapacity of a people to govern themselves? Can they not be made to see that the United States are fighting for the sole purpose of maintaining a republican form of government, and that, by conquering those who rebel, they prove to the world that a people can govern themselves; can form a constitution and enact laws and then live under and maintain them; in short, that the people are able to form for themselves a permanent government? Also can they ever be made to see that the United States intend nothing but justice? Can they never understand that demagogues, whether Northern or Southern, always, for party purposes, misstate and then exaggerate the object and intentions of the opposite party?

The Republican party, most assuredly, never entertained a thought of interfering with slavery in the States, but how many even of the fair and candid men of the South believe this? All the blame for such erroneous belief as they have, does not rest with them, but much, indeed the most of it attaches to the Northern demagogue who has falsely attributed such intentions to the party. But how shall the Southern mind be disabused? that is the question.

That the North is not entirely without courage, that it has some love of country as well as money, that it possesses some attributes of earnestness and manliness, I am sure even "they who run may read."

The Constitution must be preserved. When questions as to its meaning arise, the proper tribunal must interpret, and those who are not willing thus to abide by the Constitution, whether Northern, or Western, or Southern, must go to the wall.

The United States Government is fighting for the whole country, the South as well as the North, and it will yet be blessed by those now in arms against it for preserving them from the perpetration of their own designs. How soon shall they be able thus to see it? K.

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WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1862.

The maiden-hearted May has come. The weeping
And smiling skies alternate o'er her reign;
The grass is springing verdant on the plain,
And little germs that long time have been sleeping
Beneath the sod are timidly up-peeping;
Sweet buds and blossoms thick are putting forth,
As if in confidence of Heaven's sure keeping,
And fearless of the threatenings of the North.
The flowers will soon be here, and bees have come;
The notes of spring and summer birdies ring,
And winds, and brooks, and trees in concert sing,
And make the human soul leap up in gladness—
Save the sad hearts who, in their desolate home,
Do weep the loved and lost, though not in hopeless sadness.

The delicate-footed May has crept noiselessly and timidly among us, and proffers her choicest bouquets of fresh flowers and garlands of waving green branches for our acceptance. How the roseate flush becomes her smiling face, and how like odors from "Araby the blest" is her warm breath. All nature stirs with happier pulsations at her presence; the birds render the woods vocal with joy at her approach; the leaves on every tree twitter with delight; the waterfall leaps in the sunbeams as they sparkle her tresses with their wealth of jewelry and play in dalliance upon her young and panting bosom; the little brooks peep out from their hiding places to catch covert glances at her radiant form, and strew her path with blue-eyed violets and sweet primroses; while hoary winter melts before the warm glances of her eye and shrinks back in his icy caverns to doze in torpor, and dream of her, until retreating Autumn stirs him with his spear to reawakened life.

Sweet May! What unwritten music and melody attaches to her name; and how redolent of balmy breezes and fruity perfumes is her dainty tread, like the luscious fragrance of the wine press, or the aroma from the gardens of Bul, when the precious attar is expressed for the baths which lave the Parian limbs of the beautiful daughters of the orient. Her jocund pathway will be amid balmy bowers where her sister vernal breezes bear ambrosia on their wings, exhaled from blooming flowers; where streams flow gently with a tinkling ripple, like fairy bells when Queen Titania trips the moonbeam, now peering under verdant foliage, and now dancing gaily with the waving meadows or chasing the shadows as they flit o'er clover beds or fields of rustling grain.

A choral hymn to the month of flowers from earth and sky; an oblation of balsam apples, daffodils, jonquils, lilies, and hyacinths upon her shrine; a prayer to May, that she may let fall her dews upon our land to restore its beauty and preserve its peace; that she may change the "winter" of the country's "discontent," to "glorious summer" winged with white robed peace; bring back the gladness and the brightness of the past and shower such heaven born wealth of gifts upon us, that in their full enjoyment we may forget the sorrows of the past and ne'er remember whence they sprang.

☞ Felons have rights we presume as well as the uncaged rogues who have been hunting for them and fighting for them in the Southern Confederacy. The Tennessee Legislature, after that State was prestidigitated out of the Union, evidently thought so, for the following is one of the laws passed by that ever-memorable-and-never-to-be-forgotten body:

CHAP. 3, SEC. 1. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons against whom indictments or presentments for misdemeanors may be pending, and who have enlisted under this act in the service of the State, the same may be dismissed at the discretion of the judge before whom the same is pending, as well as forfeiture against the defendant and his securities.

This law did not stand as a dead letter on the statute book, and every patriot who had been indicted for murder, arson, bigamy, burglary, robbery, theft, perjury, adultery, and such like venal little offences, if his Southern heart was fired, if he felt his chivalry aroused, and wanted to die in the last ditch, could obtain a pardon and full absolution from Gov. Harris by joining the rebel army. The Nashville Union tells us that pardons for these crimes are now lying in the Secretary's office with this condition annexed to them in Gov. Harris's own handwriting. *The nolle prosequi*, it seems, was as effective as a recruiting sergeant with a drum, fife, and rattlesnake flag, for every penitentiary bird was ready to engage in new fields of enterprise where exchange was no robbery, killing no murder, and where the greatest thieves aspired successfully to the highest military offices. The age of bronze, the iron age, the dark ages, the golden age, and the age of chivalry will not be marked more distinctly on the scroll of history than the age of Floyd who stole the munitions of the nation and the age of Harris who robbed the common school fund of Tennessee to the amount of two millions of dollars.

A REBEL CHAPLAIN. — The Rev. Moses Akin, chaplain of a rebel regiment, was recently captured and brought to this city, where he has been examined and held to bail in the amount of ten thousand dollars, which he doesn't seem to have a very fair chance of obtaining. This reverend rebel, like the shell of a clam or oyster, is a pretty "hard case." He was formerly a preacher near Greensburg in this State, where, about two years ago, he seduced a young woman, and was suspended by his church. He seemed deeply penitent, and, after a little time, was restored to the ministry. Very soon however he seduced another woman, and, despairing of a second restoration, he concluded, instead of going into a second repentance, to go off and take holy service in the rebel Confederacy.

We understand that two or three very respectable gentlemen are trying to get him off from his imprisonment. One of them, who knows him personally, pleads to a city functionary in his behalf that "he is as good a man above the waistband as any in the world." But there's no doubt that in Akin there is as much rebellion against the laws above the waistband as below.

Packages of poisoned balls were found on the field among the ammunition of the enemy. It has been definitely ascertained by scientific analysis that quantities of quinine which the enemy allowed to be smuggled across the line into the Confederate States contain poisonous adulterations.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

It is easy to understand how desperate a cause must be when lies so infamous, atrocious, and monstrous, are resorted to for its support. Such horrible falsehoods, such accursed misrepresentations of the acts of the soldiers and citizens of the United States, are common in the Confederate press, and are the devices by which the rebel leaders hope to keep alive a spirit of fierce and ferocious resistance among their people when all rational hope of success must be utterly extinct.

☞ The people of Memphis say they have seven thousand hogsheads of sugar and twenty thousand barrels of molasses upon their bluff, and that they will tumble the whole into the river upon the approach of the Federal forces. We are glad they are getting so good natured. They merely mean to sweeten the Mississippi to supply what they know to be a favorite drink for the Yankees coming up from New Orleans.

☞ We have now a third iron-clad steamer, the Galena, at Fortress Monroe. She is said to be even more Monitorial than the Monitor. The Boston Post says that her armament is in some respects more formidable and destructive than any ever placed on board a war vessel before. The Merrimac will please take notice.

☞ The great financial rebel, De Bow, has advertised for 20,000 bales of cotton "for a special purpose." As the boasted policy of the rebels is to burn their cotton, perhaps De Bow is ambitious of getting up a big bonfire for the entertainment of himself and his fire-eating neighbors. Why didn't he apply a lucifer-match to New Orleans?

☞ Let our patriot troops in New Orleans raise the American flag over the gigantic and noble statue of Henry Clay, on Canal street. The marble image upon its tall pedestal will almost raise a shout of joy at the outrolling of the dear old banner which the great statesman loved so dearly in life.

☞ The members of the U. S. Senate's War Committee, who have all along been ridiculing the idea that roads could ever be so bad as to prevent the advance of armies, started several days ago for Bull Run to take certain testimony, but, after going a very few miles, found it necessary to return, the roads were so bad.

☞ If it is true that twenty-five thousand shells were rained upon Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, the garrisoning force must have thought that the days of Sodom and Gomorrah were come again.

☞ It is a pity for Floyd that he can't show a clean pair of hands when he so often shows a clean pair of heels.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. — On the 23d of January, the U. S. gunboat Samuel Rotan, of one of our blockading squadrons, overhauled and captured the Confederate steamer Calhoun, which appears to have left Havana on that day. Upon the approach of the Rotan, two boatloads of people were seen to put off from the Calhoun, which was run aground and set on fire. The fire was extinguished by the captors, and the prize was ordered to Philadelphia for adjudication.

Among the papers found on board were some that were evidently the property of the Hon. Thomas Butler King, who had received most of them in France, where he was acting as an agent of Georgia for the promotion of certain internal improvements in that State, but exerting himself mainly to obtain the recognition of rebel independence. The National Intelligencer of last Friday publishes nearly four columns of the letters to Mr. King, but we must be brief in our extracts. Thomas Butler King we always thought a very poor creature. He may be remembered as having represented Georgia in the United States Senate. When one of the Whig administrations came into power, he made a very earnest personal request of us to use our influence to procure his appointment to a place in the Cabinet, a request that no man of pride or self-respect could possibly have been persuaded to make.

The first of these letters was written on the day after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration and before Mr. King's departure from the United States:

MACON, March 5, 1861.

MR KING—DEAR SIR: I enclose you a printed letter of Governor Johnson, written some time since, on the subject of Brunswick and its prospects, which may possibly be of use to you on account of the official position occupied by him. Nothing new. Most people read Lincoln's inaugural as a "no fight" measure, and few care a "cuss" whether it is or no.

Yours, A. E. COCHRAN.

We suspect that the writer and his friends have learned ere this to care not only "a cuss" but a good many stomach-fulls of "cusses" for the war. His was the style of contempt and defiance that the whole of the secessionists used at the date of his letter and for a considerable time afterwards. The following is a portion of a letter written to King after his arrival in Europe:

[Private and confidential.]

NEW YORK, April 10, 1861.

Hon. T. Butler King, Paris:

* * This day Fort Sumpter will be attacked, and before this reaches you, Pickens; then all the slave States will rush together, a separation will of course follow, and the Confederacy acknowledged; then capital will follow, and we can carry our plans. I have enlisted in this matter with a will and determination that knows no tiring. You and myself are the only ones that take that determined and confident view of it.

Yours, very truly, J. COWLES.

Thus the whole programme, as early as the 10th of April, was laid out, and had no doubt been laid out for weeks. On that day Fort Sumpter was to be attacked, then Fort Pickens, then all the slave States were to rush out together, then the Confederacy was to be acknowledged, and then "*we can carry our plans.*"

Here is something from the notorious Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, Mr. Buchanan's Consul at Liverpool, who disgraced himself and his country by his swindling operations in that city:

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, June 27, 1861.

MY DEAR MR. KING: Mr. Bisbie goes out, as you did, with the confidence of his State, and with not altogether dissimilar views. I beg to commend him to you most cordially as a gentleman worthy in *all* respects of your confidence, conference, and personal esteem. I have told him of your *tremendous* pamphlet, and I have taken the liberty to promise him that you would read it to him. He will take to you most interesting intelligence from the South. We have whipped the scoundrels in *three instances*, and, what is worse for them though *better* for us, we have proved already their utter inefficiency to cope with us. Not the least gratifying element is the threatening aspect of England and the United States, or rather the rotten Government at Washington. God grant that it may lead to a rupture, and that "John Bull" may blow their blockade sky-high. If he does this I will forgive him a load of his self-conceit, arrogance, and hollow philanthropy. BEV. TUCKER.

Perhaps the writer of that letter, if, unfortunately for the honest portion of mankind he is still alive, has concluded by this time that what he considered the proofs of the utter inefficiency of the "scoundrels," as he called them, to cope with the rebels, were a little incomplete. He can judge better of such matters now than he could then, and perhaps he will very soon be able to judge better of them than he can now.

Here comes a letter from another fellow:

HOTEL ROYALE, DIEPPE, THURSDAY.

MY DEAR MR. KING: I can do nothing about the Times, except point out to you that you had better visit the Times' correspondent in Paris, 2 Rue Lepsletier. I gave you a letter to him, if you remember.

You must allow that all my predictions have been verified. It will, I think, be all over in January at the latest; only, I wish they would take Washington; but I suppose they wish to make sure of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee first, *and in that* they are right. Did you leave your letter with Sir C. Wood?

Yours truly, E. PEIRSE.

This shows the secret tampering with the London Times which all intelligent men in this country had no doubt was going on. Mr. Peirse thought the United States would be conquered in January at the latest, but he could hardly reconcile himself to the thought of the delay of the rebels to take Washington; still he tried to reconcile himself to that delay as he best might upon the supposition that "they wanted to make sure of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee first." We wonder what he thinks of himself and other things now. We will close with a letter from a Mr. Bisbie:

LONDON, Sept. 13, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I saw a gentleman—Dr. Smith of Kentucky, a practising physician of eminence—here to-day, who has himself written a work on our home affairs. In the course of our conversation to-day he said: "I don't know Butler King personally, but I know his report on naval affairs (U. S.) and his letter to the Minister, for I read the proofs here when being printed. I know, too, that he has done more than all the rest here for our cause, and *I'll be damned* if I don't preach the fact aloud when I get home again." He has little toleration for any of the Commissioners except Col. Mann.

Yours, truly, W. T. BISBIE.

Now let somebody tell us who "Dr. Smith" is, whether he has come home, and, if so, whether he is diligently preaching the important fact that he said he'd be damned if he didn't preach.

☞ The New Orleans rebels claimed that we had fired twenty-five thousand 13 inch shells at Fort Jackson. The Buffalo Commercial learns from reliable sources that, instead of twenty-five thousand 13-inch shells, it was thirteen 25,000-inch shells.

☞ The rebel Confederacy has a Jeff. Davis, and the United States army has a Jeff. C. Davis. The names of the two men, though apparently very similar, have as great a difference as the men themselves—a difference as wide as a C.

CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.—Deeply and earnestly as we desire the success of the Federal arms, we are constrained to acknowledge in all candor, that recently the Union forces, at various important points, have been utterly defeated—in their attempts to overtake the rebels.

☞ No military officer in a battle, below the rank of Commander-in-Chief, ever won more glory than Gen. Wm. T. Sherman won in the battle of Shiloh. Gen. S. takes his rank proudly among the world's heroes.

☞ We recently received a quantity of pure juice of the grape and some canisters of preserves for the wounded soldiers. Perhaps the poor fellows thought they had had enough grape and canister before.

☞ The New Orleans papers scarcely two weeks ago denied the capture of Island No. 10. Perhaps they now deny the capture of their own city if they have breath enough to deny anything.

☞ A Corinth correspondent says that Beauregard criticises severely the policy of the Confederate Government. Beau can hardly be more critical than his position is.

☞ It is supposed that there was not much cotton in New Orleans at the time of its capture except what was used by the men and women for breastworks.

☞ Did any sounds of earth ever before have so many and such tremendous echoes as the roar of the artillery opened upon the old flag at Fort Sumpter?

☞ Men, like the rebel Generals, who exhibit such extraordinary performances "upon the turf", should be rewarded by having it placed above them.

☞ The rebels recently boasted that they were marching upon us in resistless strength, but their natural turn of mind seems to have disposed them to a turn of body.

☞ Let no one say that New Orleans has fallen. It has risen from its fall.

☞ Gen. Stone was removed from his position. The Gen. Stone that holds his station off Charleston harbor can't be removed so easily.

☞ The Yankees can no longer be charged with meanness. See how liberally they "shelled out" at Fort Jackson.

☞ The rebel Confederacy, after having been beaten into all the colors of the rainbow, should be ashamed to show its colors.

☞ A special despatch from Washington states that Flag-officer Goldsborough, in a private letter, dated Monday, says information has been received that the Merrimac was shortly expected out. She has had shutters put over the side ports, having had them only over end ports before. Tatnall is ousted from the command because of his refusal to come out the other day. Arthur Sinclair, formerly commander in the navy, is put in his place. The plan is to grapple the Monitor. She is provided for the purpose with grapnels of steel, wedges to stop the revolving of the tower, and chloroform to stifle the crew.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

TENNESSEE AND GOV. JOHNSON'S MISSION.

To the mind of the statesman, the patriot, the philosopher, and the philanthropist, there is, perhaps, presented no more fertile field of inquiry than in events recently past and now transpiring in the United States. The human intellect is on the alert, while great and novel questions are being evolved, the determination of which may eventuate in the ultimate welfare of the people and well-being of the Government. Among the most interesting questions thus arising, it is probable many will be found in the current history of Tennessee.

In ordaining and establishing the Constitution of the United States, *the people* expressly declare it their object "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This was the action of *the people* of the United States, not of the *States* in their *sovereign capacities*, not carved out of existing *State sovereignties*, nor a surrender of powers already existing in the State governments. These powers remained unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as granted by *the people* to the Government of the United States. (1 *Wheat.* 324, 4 *Wheat.* 316).

Something over twelve months ago, the State of Tennessee, by a vote of nearly seventy thousand, refused to call a convention to deliberate upon the question of Union or disunion—so fearful was she that her friendly relations toward the National Government might be unfavorably affected. Yet, subsequently, by the astonishing intrigue of ambitious leaders, she was hurled into the vortex of rebellion, and so violent was the usurpation which immediately ensued, that, for a time, the authority of the United States was held in abeyance or suspension—the Union endangered—justice perverted, domestic tranquillity disturbed if not destroyed, and the blessings of liberty secured to us by the action of the people in the formation of our national constitution nearly lost to us and our posterity. And all this assumed to be done by *existing State sovereignties*, pretending the resumption of *powers* formerly *surrendered* to the United States by the separate States. No sooner, however, had Tennessee been thus seduced and involved than she was deserted and betrayed by these very leaders, and, though for the time deprived of the presence of the United States Government, she was left so completely destitute of all State Government, that three thousand offices were actually vacated, either by the abdication or active treason of the incumbents. Strange as it may appear, this seems almost exclusively to have been a rebellion of officeholders—legislative, judicial, and executive—all of whom had solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

Our National Government, finding this State in such a condition, resolved at once to perform the high and responsible duties imposed upon her by the Constitution, she being required to "preserve the Union, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare." &c. It was evident she had the power, otherwise the duty would be entirely nugatory. For, though the case of Tennessee was anomalous, yet the obligation of the National Government being fixed and defined, the necessary power is held to result by implication (Tucker's Blackstone, 202). For there is not a grant of powers in the Constitution of the United States which does not draw after it others not expressed, but vital to their exercise; not substantive and independent, but auxiliary and subordinate (6 *Wheat.* 204, 1 *Hall's Law Journal* 465, *Sergeant's Con. Law* 301). The power and the duty corresponding, the choice of the means, as well as the method, was left to the goodness and wisdom of the Government.

The United States, with maternal solicitude and sorrow, beheld and commiserated the condition of Tennessee, and regretted the violent temporary suspension of National authority, by which she was prevented from rendering earlier relief. Accordingly, no sooner had Tennessee's enemies been stripped of their usurped power, than it was resolved to place her, at once, in the same position toward the National Government which she had occupied prior to the commencement of the rebellion. Tennessee not being in a territorial condition, and it being constitutionally impossible to reduce her to such—she having framed her Constitution, submitted it to Congress and been formally received into the sisterhood of States, thus becoming an integral part of the Union, there being no civil government here, and no means of immediately reorganizing the civil power—it therefore became necessary to meet the exigencies of the occasion by the administration of civil government under a military form. And the civil and military power being happily and harmoniously blended, Governor Andrew Johnson, being nominated by the President, was confirmed by the Senate Brigadier General, and assigned to the State of Tennessee as his field of duty, clothed with all proper powers for the same.

When this appointment was announced it was feared by some of our intelligent citizens, notwithstanding Gov. Johnson's strong native intellect, enriched by ripe experience, and cultivated and enlarged by the close, intense study of many years, that, so greatly had he suffered and such just cause had he for complaint as well as anger, perhaps his feelings would so far sway as to embitter him and mark his administration with an unfortunate severity. But since his arrival here—since his views and opinions have become known—since his policy has been enunciated and his conduct observed—since his entire forgetfulness of private injury has been manifested by his exclusive devotion to the interests and welfare of the government, it is believed that a more suitable selection could not have been made. As Brigadier General assigned to this State, he is the accredited representative of the United States. Being sent here to "insure domestic tranquillity," and to extend the protection of the government to the people in consideration of their allegiance, he is possessed of the right to exercise such means as would secure the attainment of these ends.

Judging from his conduct heretofore, as well as from the policy he has announced, he intends conforming as nearly to the rules and regulations of civil law as is possible under existing circumstances; and he will only resort to the military arm for the enforcement of the law, when the civil authority is inadequate to its accomplishment. He comes to the State, which he has so long served and deeply loved, as a pacificator, actuated alone by an earnest, patriotic desire to promote her true and substantial happiness. In his "Appeal to the people of Tennessee" he says:

To the people themselves, the protection of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government will be honored. The erring and misguided will be welcomed on their return. And while it may become necessary, in vindicating the violated majesty of the law, and in reasserting its imperial sway, to punish intelligent and conscious treason in high places, no merely retaliatory or vindictive policy will be adopted. To those, especially, who in a private, unofficial capacity have assumed an attitude of hostility to the Government, a full and complete amnesty for all past acts and declarations is offered, upon the one condition of their again yielding themselves peaceful citizens to the just supremacy of the laws. This I advise them to do for their own good, and for the peace and welfare of our beloved State, endeared to me by the associations of long and active years, and by the enjoyment of her highest honors.

The mission of Gov. Johnson is to reorganize the State Government, and enable Tennessee to resume her appropriate relation to the Federal Government; and while this is being done "to preserve the public property of the State, to give the protection of law" to the persons and private property of the citizens. To effect which it becomes his duty to fill the vacant offices "until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet, that the people can assemble at the ballot-box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail and no man's life or property would be safe from the desperate and unprincipled."

The performance of these delicate, difficult, and laborious duties will require the fullest exercise of his knowledge of men; his large acquaintance with the people of Tennessee, their wants, opinions, views, and sentiments; his firm will and inflexible resolution; his determined energy and tireless industry; his quick discernment, sound judgment and strong common sense, united to his warm love for Tennessee and his patriotic attachment to the Constitution, the laws, and government of the United States. The task, we confess, is herculean, but we have an abiding faith in his ability for its successful accomplishment.

A NATIVE TENNESSEEAN.

NASHVILLE, April 28, 1862.

THE LATE GEN. CHARLES F. SMITH.—The Philadelphia American in a sketch of this gallant officer says it was popularly supposed that he escaped unscathed in the dreadful struggle at Fort Donelson, but this is a mistake. He was struck on the leg by a spent ball, but the mighty soul heeded not this scratch. Yet, when the excitement of the battle was gone, the effect of the contused wound remained and began to grow painful, for his person was large and imposing, and his habit of body plethoric. Perhaps it would have passed over, but for subsequent aggravation. The Western press, which had reflected so severely upon him for the flag affair at Paducah, seized immediately upon this battle to do ample justice to the heroism of this gallant officer, and indeed such was the universal accord in his praise that the President nominated, and the Senate immediately confirmed him as a Major General, and his native city, Philadelphia, through her municipal authorities, voted him the present of a very handsome sword.

Honors came thick upon him. Gen. Halleck made him commander of the great expedition destined to operate against Memphis and in the valley of the Tennessee river. He marshalled his legions in admirable order, and had got them all in position to commence operations, when he met with an accident which disabled him. He slipped in stepping from a steamboat to a barge, pretty much in the same manner which caused the death by drowning, at the same place, of Governor Harvey of Wisconsin. His misstep caused a nail head to scratch his leg for some distance, aggravating the wound caused by the spent ball in the battle of Fort Donelson. It soon grew so painful that he was obliged to take to his bed, when symptoms of erysipelas began to appear. The telegraph also says that he was attacked by dysentery, which prostrated his system, but this we think must be a mistake. But being incapacitated thus, Gen. Grant was summoned to take his place, and the forces were entirely under Grant's command when the enemy appeared before our lines at Shiloh.

Unable to participate in the battle which he could hear going on, Smith lay tormented by such anxiety as only the soldier who has lived such a life could know. His gallant spirit chafed at confinement, and longed to be away from that bed of death to join in the fray where freemen fought for the Stars and Stripes. The booming of the artillery was plainly audible to him, but the events of the day he could not know, and here was where he suffered most. No doubt the disasters suffered by his army hastened his death; but he lived to know of the flight of the enemy, the victorious stand of our troops, and to grasp by the hand the noble Halleck, under whose orders he had fought. No better or braver man ever fought on a battle-field than Charles F. Smith. He sleeps the soldier's sleep who has gained glory for his country.

☞ The Indianapolis Journal says that several of the rebel prisoners who have escaped from that city have been recaptured. They are all sent to the county jail on being returned, where their confinement is more close and secure.

☞ There are now four new batteries organizing at Indianapolis.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

TO THE BIG REBEL, HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

NEW YORK, March 20.

I do not know *where* you are, Humphrey Marshall, but it is fair to presume that the tormenting arm of the Louisville Journal will reach you, you "big" rebel, no matter in what venue. How is your health? And how do you feel? And what are you about? Are you merry and singing, thou delightful bird? Mine Ancient Pistol had a favorite stanza, which I commend to thee, viz: *Si fortuna me tormenta, spero me contenta.* True, the Italian is not as choice as the sentiment, but it will do for your case.

I can hardly realize, Humphrey, that "to this complexion" thou hast "come at last." You have been often told—and you should appreciate the saying as a compliment—that there are strong points of resemblance between yourself and one Jack Falstaff. In this comparison I concur, Humphrey, with some modifications however. An important, a very important, difference between yourself and old Jack consists in this: He fought under the King's flag; but you are a rebel. Jack was fat, to be sure, and witty, and the cause of mirth in others; and he drank hard, and he borrowed much, and he blustered terribly, and he headed ragamuffin troops, and he fought men in buckram, and he ran like the devil from the point of the sword; and he was given to lying, and he loved his ease, and he was always a sort of big-breeched adventurer, with brains enough, properly directed, to have made his old age respectable; and he objected to a knock-down "on compulsion." But, after all, Jack aspired to no higher *role* than that of a sensualist or a jester. *His* country did not educate nor honor him; it never trusted him with important interests. Jack had no ancestry to disgrace, no constituency to degrade, no dignified antecedents to rise up in rebuke of a shameless ness which made his example infamous. He was, at most, a rollicking old blade whose life at least in this was useful: that it pointed a moral and begat a mirth that shall never die while language lives. We can welcome Jack to our firesides, and shake hands with him without self-reproach. His fat belly is never out of place in our families. Our children's children shall hail him with tears of laughter as harmless, merry old Jack.

It is true—it must be confessed—that the old fellow was led into some equivocal jokes that pressed hard upon felony. But then his ancestor, Humphrey, was not a grave and revered Chief Justice, whose memory the land delighted to honor! Jack had none of these advantages; he was neither a lawyer, nor the descendant of a lawyer. His Gad's Hill affair at worst was a dirty prank, in which his part was secondary. And, I admit, when he had got old, and seedy, and pennyless, the spectacle is a trifle melancholy that presents him pimping with the merry wives of Windsor. Yet (the excuse must go for what it is worth, in behalf of old Jack) he was out of money; he had no profession on which to lean; he was a bachelor, Humphrey, whose peccadilloes stigmatized neither wife nor child—nor do I think it is recorded that *he* pandered either for Mowbray, or Hastings, or Percey; nor yet for that Reverend Archbishop of York,† who thought it no scandal to head a rebellion, "a base and bloody insurrection,"

"Led on by bloody youth, guarded with rage,"
And countenanced by boys and beggary."

And Jack's last days, Humphrey, were comparatively innocent. True, he suffered temporary exile, but he evinced sensibility, for King Harry broke his heart, and he died—(at least his nurse decided, after full investigation beneath the coverlet, that "all was cold")—he died babbling of green fields, and

"We could have better spared a better man."

His literary record has left us an analysis of Sherris Sack;—an easy essay on Conscience; and Jack did do up a rather questionable thesis upon *Honor*:—but, after all, Humphrey, he delivered the latter metaphysical (wholly metaphysical) homily amid flying missives on a battle field, being only reluctant to pay his debts (that was all), and not desirous to make nature a preferred creditor. No one ever raised the hue and cry after old Jack except the Sheriff with a justice's warrant, and his old hostess, who would have stopped him, on his way to the wars, with a pretty heavy unpaid score, and a (modest) demand for the performance of a marriage promise, which he had made to her in his cups. Like a certain great minister, Humphrey, who once went to China, so Jack, on this occasion, having anticipated his "outfit," and not being able to borrow from the severe Chief Justice, was not only unable to respond to her righteous pecuniary demand, but was then and there driven to the desperate strait of deceiving the old dame into pawning her plate, tapestry, and china (for which he repighted his treacherous love), that he might have sufficient funds to answer the pressing event. This is about the only "cursed *mean* thing" that stands, unrelieved in its surroundings, in that fat man's history. There was some talk about it, but he never deserved, he was never in danger of, hanging; though the laws of England were then so very strict, and made so many petty offences capital.

Humphrey, perhaps as I have gone along you may fancy that I have said personal things of you in this letter. If you think so, why then you must admit what I shall not dispute—that you have Falstaff's vices, without his good points. And if, Humphrey, *such* a portrait limns you, in candor do you not think, of all the world, ancient or modern, of fact or fiction, that you are the original?

Where are you now, Humphrey? Are you in some Wales down in Secessia, vaporing away about some dead Percy with whom you "fought an hour by Shrewsbury clock?" Are you recruiting, having your headquarters with some Justice Shallow, while a Silence trembles at your ferocious orations; and where formidable editions of Wart, Mouldy, Shadow, Feeble, and Bull Calf stand ready to be "pricked" into your dreadful regiment? And have you "borrowed a thousand pounds" of your entertainer? Are you writing explanatory appeals to Jefferson Davis pathetically complaining of the non-appreciation of your military exploits; telling him, for example, "I never knew yet but rebuke and check was the reward of valor?" Asking of Secessia, "Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and old motion, the expedition of thought? I have speeded hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. I have foundered nine score and odd posts!" Or, do you momently expect some Pistol to break in upon your drunken riot, with intelligence from Richmond, blazing in capitals, of some victory which shall enable you to shout out, "Let us take away any man's horses, the laws of England are at my commandment! Happy are they which have been my friends; and woe to the Lord Chief Justice!"

I should like to see you, Humphrey, here in the North. Will you lay down your arms and come? Or, if such be too great an exercise of virtue, haven't you a dirty white shirt belonging to your regiment (such as had Falstaff's fellows, who "walked wide between the legs, as if they had gyves on")—no matter if like the *one* shirt in *all* Jack's ragged army—no matter if it *be* "stolen," if only white enough shows to answer for a flag of truce—can't you raise such an emblem of your pacific intentions and come this way?

And should you so come, Humphrey,—and thus escape the halter,—like an old friend, I will endeavor to shame you into the semblance of loyalty. You monster of ingratitude! It were better you should die of a surfeit, of an apoplexy even, than by the rope; but only this for the sake of the fame of the great and good and honored men whose name you have disgraced because you wear it. At best you are so far a ruined man that you can only be useful as a huge example of atonement. You could not, if you would, depart from life as decently, or even as sincerely cared for, as died Jack Falstaff! You *might* have been one of the bright lights of your country. Few men have sinned as you have; for, added to a glorious pedigree, yours have been the choicest gifts of heaven. Alas for a mad, a bad, a hell-engendered ambition! As a great man you will indeed be remembered; as a monster rebel, as the biggest traitor of them all!

Yours, B.

NOTE.—'Falstaff's robbery, after all, was not quite equal to rebel pillaging.

†I think, Humphrey, that *you* wot of a like *Divine*,
"Whose see is by a civil peace maintained;
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and very blessed spirit of peace—
Who even thus vilely doth translate himself."

The reader need hardly be here reminded of Bishop Polk. B.

☞ The roads are improving. The improvement doesn't yet seem to have reached Hampton Roads, but we trust that it soon will.

☞ Within the last few weeks we have captured two Fort Jacksons, routed a Gen. Jackson, and come very near taking a Gov. Jackson.

☞ The Richmond Congress has adjourned. *If it had waited a little longer, its adjournment would probably be more hurried.*

☞ A rebel paper says that John C. Breckinridge's name can never perish. But he might well wish it could.

☞ A good many of the Kentucky lawyers, no matter in what county they were born, practise in old Bourbon.

☞ Where wishes are fathers to thoughts, there are generally dishonest sires and bad children.

☞ The rebels must think they have plenty of arms. They threw away 10,000 at Shiloh.

☞ It is treason to kiss lips that talk rebellion.

CIVILIZATION AND HUMANITY OF REBELDOM—HOSPITALS.—The rebels in this region, knowing themselves better than they know the loyal men, can scarcely credit the idea that the rebel sick and wounded are treated in the Government hospitals precisely as the loyal are. And, as if determined not to believe what would be incredible if the matter were in their hands, they are in the habit of insulting the Government officials of the hospitals by assuming that if the rebel sick and wounded are left to the mercies of the loyal they must suffer.

At home, where neither the National Government nor the loyal can be defied, insulted, and aggravated by pretences of Samaritanism, the rebels have no special care for hospitals nor rebel funerals. We gave not long since a picture of their hospital devotion at Bowling Green. We could give, if possible, a darker portraiture of their deeds in their own hospitals at Hopkinsville, but we prefer to copy from the London Times of March 27 a daguerreotype drawn by the hand of a master who must be accepted as a disinterested witness. The sketch was written by the special correspondent of the Daily (Edinburgh) Review, who was in Nashville, and drew his picture on the spot. If the writer had any leanings between the rebellion and the loyal, he was, of course, a sympathizer with the rebels.

He had the freedom of Nashville, and, only a few days before the attack on Fort Donelson, he went from Nashville to the Fort and had free access to any part of it. We ask the reader's attention to his graphic picture of rebel hospital work at Nashville, and if such was the devotion of the rebels to their sick at Nashville what must it have been in less favored places? Reader, when you hear rebels talk of hospitals or of their desire to help the sick, hold up the faithful mirror before them, which we take from the London Times, and ask them why they did not do it, when they had the whole business under their own management:

The Confederate Army in Tennessee.—The Daily (Edinburgh) Review publishes the following letter from its special American correspondent:

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Feb. 19.

"I write surrounded by the distraction of alarm and divided counsels—the inhabitants urging the evacuation of Nashville, the Generals insisting on making a stand. Torrents of rain have fallen, and the rich land round the city is a trampled waste of mud, through which trains of commissariat carts are being dragged by wearied oxen and mules. Soldiering up here is no play. The absence of a coat and a ragged shirt may be suggestive of merriment on the sunny shores of the Mexican Gulf, but here, in a climate as bad as yours, the loss is a misfortune, bringing disease and death in its train. In spite of all that can be done for the troops, they are suffering terribly—sacrificing business and occupation, exposed to cold, and wet, and fatigue, to sickness and suffering, dying by hundreds from exposure; while thousands of hearts at home are aching, anxious, sinking under protracted anxiety. The army which at present guards, or encumbers, Nashville is an extemporized one, formed of the wrecks of several divisions and the fugitives from Fort Donelson, under General Floyd. No preparations had been made for encamping, and very few of the regiments retained their camp equipage on their retreat. The army is demoralized by repeated reverses; and companies make their appearance without officers, and officers without companies, and whole regiments without arms. The tendency to pillage is rapidly developing. The storekeepers have closed their shutters, and some of them have already refused to take Confederate paper. If it were not for the humanity of the ladies even the sick and wounded, of whom there are upwards of 4,000 in the city, would be left untended. Hundreds of men and women are coming in utterly destitute, having travelled miles on foot or with the help of any chance conveyance, and with nothing but the clothes they wore. Their houses were destroyed and their farms desolated—it is difficult to say by which army, but probably by both. The husbands and fathers of some had been shot. It is difficult to imagine the waste and horrors of the bloody borderland. The opposing armies find it as the Garden of Eden, and leave it as a desolate wilderness, and, from what I can learn, property has been equally disregarded on both sides in the late advance and retreat. The soldiers are suffering such miseries that almost any amount of misconduct is excusable. The camp is a sea of mud, almost bottomless in some places. There are scarcely any tents; the rain is pouring, soaking, and penetrating; a rain, cold, cheerless, unmitigated; and many of the men have only a single blanket, and few have shoes. They have no cooking apparatus, and are eating raw salt pork and raw turnips, and drinking water which contains the seeds of dysentery. Many of the men, if they had arms, would be unable to carry them, and lie on the wet earth huddled together for warmth, too weak and helpless to stagger to the nearest hospital shed, dying without an arm to save or an eye to pity, 'one mute shadow watching all.' Scarcely fares it better with the sick and wounded, except those who are in private houses. The number is so vast, the appliances so small, the aspect of affairs so gloomy, and the lukewarmness in the cause of secession so great, that the nursing machinery has given way, unable to bear the strain. Miss Cox, its main spring, is herself down with fever, the surgeons are worn out, and death is stalking rampant in all the hospitals, with neither food nor medicine to bar his approach. Yesterday the deaths among the soldiers reached 200, and to-day long funeral trains, bearing the uncoffined dead to their nameless graves, have been passing every hour. I visited a church, the best managed of the hospitals, containing 400 sick. There were a few iron bedsteads and a large number of mattresses on the floor, but even here many men were lying on sawdust covered with a piece of cotton tick. The building was overcrowded and filthy; there was no attempt at classification; patients delirious in fever ravings were side by side with those in the last exhaustion of dysentery, or struggling in the agonies of death. A fetid 'break-down' odor pervaded the building, and ghastly convalescents in groups, half naked, were huddled together wherever a vacant corner could be found. There were no shirts, and the men, however ill, even though near death, were in their ordinary clothes with their overcoats for pillows! On one of the beds a young officer, burning with fever, lay. He had evidently been delicately nurtured, and his bright eyes were fixed with a diseased, unnatural lustre upon a miniature of a regal-looking woman, which he held in his hectic, wasted hands, his hot purple lips all the while murmuring, 'Mother, mother.' He was covered with a single blanket—enough as long as disease was burning in his veins of fire—and his head rolled from side to side uneasily with the intense pain, vainly trying to find relief or rest on the hard unyielding knapsack which was his only pillow. I knelt by him and bathed his face with some water, while one of the gray-robed ladies placed a pillow under his head. 'Ah, mother, I knew you would come,' he said, 'this is the first moment of comfort I have known for a week.' The worst place was an old granary outside Nashville, to which many of the wounded had been carried to lie beside the fever and dysentery patients. 'He who enters here leaves hope behind' might well be written over its low browed portal. Dimly lighted, an earthen floor, two redhot stoves, damp, unclean, muddy, with the smell of a charnel-house, dreary, crowded, helpless, homeless, life and death in horrible juxtaposition; no mattresses, no clothing, few blankets; one water pail and two small tin basins for over 200 men; no stimulants for low fevers, little medicine, no opiates; the food, salt pork, hard bread, hominy, and rice half cooked, nothing with relish or nourishment; strong young men, with still a good deal of life in them, weeping over untempting food—misery, hopeless, unalleviated, was everywhere. Patients in wild delirium were tossing themselves and grasping vainly at the barren air, reaching for water, tearing their hair, glaring fiercely at each other; dysentery patients, shivering and exhausted, had lain themselves down to die, the cold death-sweat unwiped, the hard, dry lips unmoistened; the wounded, racked with pain, were writhing till in some violent spasm the bandage would burst and the life-blood ebb out on the floor—the floor itself wet and cold with puddles of slimy gore—the audacious rats rudely assaulting the heaps of animated rags before life was extinct; the living and the dead were lying in a promiscuous mass. Nine dead bodies were unremoved, two had bled to death, and those who lay near to them had in vain tried to drag themselves beyond the huge crimson pool in which the dead men lay. Seventeen more were in death's last agonies, and yet at noon the surgeons had not been their rounds. Some of the bodies were terribly contorted, most awful to look upon, but one or two had that look of marvellous relief which weary mortality sometimes assumes when its turbulent inmate has departed. If the sights were terrible, the sounds were enough to ring in the ears for a lifetime; idiotic giggling, frenzied shrieks of maniacal laughter, groans of agony, frenzied prayers, the low murmur wrung by despair from dying lips, raving, howling, sobbing, cries for aid, and, above all, for water, mingling in one fell discord. And more piteous than all were the cries for ghostly consolation from the lips of unshriven dying men, on whose 'low, dark verge of life' no twilight of eternal day was dawning, who were crying for mercy at the eleventh hour as their dark, sin-filled lives rose before them in terrible retrospect. Who shall say that their 'lame hands of faith,' stretched out in that latest darkness, have failed to grasp the Christ? It is not likely that these men can possess much recuperative power; for, whatever may be the quantity and quality of the rations served out to the troops, the cooking department is in such a wretched condition that the food is eaten nearly raw, and the men are constantly so exhausted from the want of it and hard-marching that they have to be shaken up by their officers, or pricked with the sword's point, and told that the enemy is upon them, in order to keep them awake."

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

A WAR OF INDEMNIFICATION.—Mr. Crittenden delivered in his place last week a very admirable speech against the policy of wholesale confiscation, from which we take the following passage:

I tell you how I consider this question. I consider what it is for our interest to do, and for the country's interest. You might exhaust your means of punishment upon them, and yet the punishment would not exceed the guilt. But look at the whole matter, and not at one side of it. How long will it take, threatened beforehand, to accomplish the confiscation of all the property of the country belonging to citizens in disloyal States? Would it not be bad policy; would it not be a losing business? As the gentleman from New York [Mr. Olin] happily said, it would tempt these men to be more desperate; to continue the struggle longer; to shed more of the blood of our true and loyal fellow-citizens. Would not that be the inevitable tendency and consequence of such a measure? Tell these men that they may stand a chance to succeed if they persevere, but if they surrender they shall be hung! Is that an inducement to peace or an inducement to continued war? No one can doubt about the influence of it. It is for our own sake, and for the sake of that for which we are waging this war—the suppression of the rebellion—that I am opposed to this measure. I think it is bad policy, and one tending to protract this war and make it very fierce and bloody. It cannot be a peace measure; but it will make this a war of extermination. Do you want to invite that sort of a war? We have been a pattern to the world, and you want, after a proper establishment of your authority by force, to bring back your country blooming and smiling once again. If that is not your object your object is not a patriotic one.

Mr. White, of Indiana. I desire not to embarrass the gentleman, and I could not if I attempted. If an individual takes my property by force, I have an action to receive damages from him by the municipal law. If a body of individuals, too numerous and too powerful to be subjected to the municipal law, involves the country in a debt of $1,000,000,000, is there not a principle of public law, higher than municipal law, which will authorize a reclamation?

Mr. Crittenden. I am not going into a law suit. The gentleman begins with a law suit and ends with the law of nations. I tell the gentleman that he cannot find an instance in history where it has been done. Viewing the matter upon the small scale of a law suit, it would be right enough to do so. It would be better to make peace at once than to procrastinate the war for an endeavor to make the enemy pay the expenses of the war. What nation in modern times has attempted to make the enemy pay the expenses of a war?

Mr. Stevens. Let me say to the gentleman that it may be within his recollection that England and France both compelled the payment of the costs of the war from China at a very recent period.

Mr. Crittenden. Not the whole cost of the war. They compelled China to pay something.

Mr. Stevens. They called it the cost of the war.

Mr. Crittenden. It was not the cost of the war. The gentleman must revive his recollections of history. I say there is no such instance. But if there were any such instance, I put it to the judgment of the House to decide whether they do not believe the sacrifice of life and property would be greater if the war was attempted to be prosecuted to that end, than it would be if you were to conclude it now, if it were in your power.

Mr. Stevens. As I may be mistaken in the facts, and as the gentleman thinks I am, though I do not, let me call his attention to another case. The gentleman remembers the rebellion of certain Cantons in Switzerland a few years ago. Am I right in believing that in the settlement or suppression of that rebellion the Government compelled the rebellious Cantons to pay the expenses of the war?

Mr. Crittenden. I do not remember, but the gentleman may.

Mr. Grider. The Government came to that resolution at first, but they afterwards retracted and paid the whole expense themselves.

Mr. Crittenden. Is it policy to do so? That is the question. Is it policy to insist upon making them pay the expenses of this war before it comes to an end? Or is it policy to insist upon their paying only their proper proportion after they shall be reduced to the condition of abiding by the Constitution and the laws? They will then have to pay their portion. Will we not lose more in blood and treasure, by driving the war to extremity, than we shall gain? I think so.

Mr. Crittenden, in our judgment, proposes the true question, and gives it the true solution.

With respect to the historical instances mentioned, however, there seems to be some inaccuracy on the part of all the interlocutors. By the Treaty of Tien-tsin, which concluded the late Chinese War, China did refund to England and France the expenses of the war, amounting in the aggregate to $22,000,000, which though certainly a sum comparatively small was demanded to cover the expenses of a war not comparatively large. Mr. Stevens is right in this. But he is wrong in supposing that in the Swiss rebellion of 1847 "the Government compelled the rebellious Cantons to pay the expenses of the war." Nor is Mr. Grider right in thinking that the Government finally "paid the whole expense themselves." Several of the Cantons, whose people were about equally divided in their sympathies between the Government and the rebels, remained neutral during the strife, which, indeed, lasted but three months. On the establishment of peace, the Government apportioned the expenses of the war equally among the rebel Cantons and the neutral ones; but a National Convention which assembled immediately after the cessation of hostilities completely remodelled the Federal Constitution, and not long thereafter, by general consent, the expenses of the war were equally apportioned among all the Cantons. As the result of this wise generosity, together with the new constitution, the Swiss are to-day, by the common testimony of European statesmen, a more united and fraternal people than they were before the rebellion. The case, therefore, instead of making against Mr. Crittenden's position, sustains it with a fulness and felicity of application very rare amongst historical precedents. As for the case of China, it obviously amounts to nothing. It is not in point,—not in the same quarter of the heavens.

There can be no doubt, that, according to public law, a nation resorting to arms in a just cause has strictly the right to exact from the enemy not only that for which the war is begun and prosecuted but the expenses incurred in attaining the same and the damages arising from the deprivation of it. This the publicists expressly assert. It is undoubtedly a matter of strict right; but in fact there are many questions to be considered before a nation resolves to insist on this strict right. They may be summed up in the single pregnant question: "*Will it pay?*" Unless in some case of striking disparity between the military strength and resources of the belligerents, as in the case of China and the Western Powers, this question, in the actual warfare of nations, has always been answered in the negative, and always will be. It always must be. The answer is the dictate of common sense and common prudence. A nation, which, after having attained the great object of a war, should put it to hazard again by renewing the conflict for the sake of mere costs and damages, would become the laughing-stock of all Christendom, and of all Heathendom, too. It would be aptly likened

——— to Æsop's dog.
Which, crossing water on a log,
Espied the meat he bore, below;
To seize its image, let it go;
Plunged in; to reach the shore was glad,
With neither what he hoped, nor what he'd had.

Mr. Crittenden's suggestion that no "nation in modern times has attempted to make the enemy pay the expenses of a war" is therefore true in substance; and it is as true of ancient times as it is of modern. The attempt among nations in general is impracticable from the nature of things.

We, however, are not at war with a separate nation, but with a part of our own people, and the object of the war in which we are engaged is not to conquer a foreign adversary, but to bring back rebellious citizens to their allegiance. Rebellion is not strictly war. The two conditions are in very important respects widely different; and the folly of attempting to exact indemnification or reimbursement is greater in rebellion than in war by the whole extent of the difference between the two. We speak especially of rebellions that acquire the proportions of civil war. The attempt in such rebellions tends necessarily to embarrass and postpone the attainment of the object of the war if not to defeat the object altogether and thereby draw down the destruction of the nation. It is the cream of folly.

In this rebellion the attempt would be unjust as well as foolish. To say nothing of the common though doubtless unequal participation of all quarters of the nation and of all classes of the people in the various political transgressions of which the rebellion itself is the offspring, the Government, in omitting to give that protection which is the correlative of allegiance and thus permitting by default a Government *de facto* to establish itself over the South, is in a great measure directly responsible for the aid and comfort the rebellion has received from the bulk of the Southern people. On the part of the citizen the recognition of a *de facto* Government however illegitimate is not in itself necessarily a crime. It may be a virtue. Sir Matthew Hale, though he deemed Cromwell a usurper, professed allegiance to the Protectorate, and accepted office under it, holding the same no sin. His motive, according to Bishop Burnet, was to hinder mischief, which he certainly accomplished, as the undisputed facts of history attest. After the restoration, Sir Matthew Hale, instead of being punished for treason, was knighted and made lord chief baron of the court of exchequer. The purity of his motive was thus signally acknowledged. And the verdict of mankind has approved the acknowledgment. In point of fact, nowhere amongst nations in any age of the world has the recognition of a *de facto* Government by the people ever been punished as treason on the re-establishment of the Government *de jure*. A solitary instance cannot be produced. The thing is in any case abhorrent to natural justice and natural reason as well as utterly suicidal in policy. How grievously unjust and unreasonable it would be in our case, wherein the Government itself not only permitted but connived at the establishment of the *de facto* Government to which the Southern people have yielded up their allegiance. What else could they be expected to do? Are they to be punished for treason because they have not committed martyrdom? Shall the Government ruin them because they have not chosen to ruin themselves? What course were they to take? The Government *de jure* put forth no hand to protect them. The Government *de facto* had acquired the power to injure them. They must either acknowledge the Government *de facto* or be injured to their ruin. Under these circumstances, is the Government, after having awakened at last from its own criminal lethargy and with the strong arm crushed out the usurping counterfeit, to hunt down and impoverish them because they preferred the former alternative? Assuredly this would be a refinement not merely of stupidity but of wrong and barbarity to which the world could furnish no parallel.

Yet this is the measure which men who would fain be thought statesmen and patriots are urging in Congress with a vehemence and with a foul-mouthed impatience of opposition which have marked the discussion of no other measure during the session. Well did Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, in congratulating his associates and the country on the defeat of the measure in the House the other day, characterize it as "a bill which would have disgraced the civilization of the age." And well has our own venerable Crittenden in one of his happiest and noblest speeches poured around the shameful and mischievous project the sunlight of his golden eloquence. We believe the measure is already dead in the House, though superhuman efforts are making to revive it. In the Senate, the measure awaits its sure fate, under the mighty blows of Cowan, of McDougal, of Browning, of Carlisle, of Fessenden, of Collamer, and of our own high-hearted and eloquent Davis. The measure can never become a law. Thus much is certain.

Gradually, as the discussion has proceeded, the injustice and impolicy of wholesale confiscation have become plainer and plainer to the majority in Congress. It is, we think, growing every day clearer to all that confiscation in any form cannot be deemed a war measure, inasmuch as its whole efficacy depends on victory, which the prospect of the measure will render more difficult instead of more easy; that the true office of confiscation is not to hasten victory but to improve it, by stimulating the people to return to their allegiance after victory shall have re-established the authority of the government; that in order to fulfil this high office the law of confiscation must be conditional and go into effect when the authority of the government shall be re-established and not before, as, if the contrary should be ordered, the confiscation would after all become wholesale or virtually unconditional at least, and so operate as a goad to desperation in lieu of an inducement to submission; that according to the undoubted requirements of the constitution as well as of sound policy the law of confiscation must be administered regularly by the courts and not by extra-judicial and summary modes; and, finally, that the trial and punishment of the guilty authors of the rebellion, who are traitors in the eye of reason and justice as well as of law, constitute a subject apart, which at the proper time may be adequately disposed of under the existing laws. We deem it not improbable that some measure of confiscation based more or less completely on these general views will be adopted by Congress; but we are confident that the fate of all sweeping measures is sealed. Thus much, we repeat, is certain. We are to have no war of extermination under the plea of indemnification. The humanity and sanity of Congress have put an extinguisher on that flaring scheme.

In the opinion of the ablest and purest members of the Republican party in Congress, the time has not yet come when a confiscation bill of any description can be wisely matured. In this opinion, which indeed we ourselves expressed at the opening of the question, we fully concur; but we dare not hope that it will find the like favor with the majority. We, however, commend it to their most serious consideration. We believe it to be profoundly true.

☞ The Mobile Register refers to a letter from ex-Governor Piatt, of Maryland, received by underground railroad at the Confederate State Department, in which he says if the South hold on a month longer—until the middle of April or the last of May—the Lincoln dynasty will crumble under its own corruption and indebtedness. We have a month then left for the crash; but in the meantime, we commend to the secessionists the recent remarks of the Hon. John J. Crittenden in which, paying a beautiful tribute to Mr. Lincoln, he said: "I voted against Mr. Lincoln and opposed him honestly and sincerely; but Mr. Lincoln has won me to his side. There is a niche in the temple of fame, a niche near to Washington, which should be occupied by the statue of him who shall save his country. Mr. Lincoln has a mighty destiny. It is for him, if he will, to step into that niche. It is for him to be but a President of the people of the United States, and there will his statue be. It is in his power to occupy a place next to Washington—the founder and preserver—side by side."

☞ The rebel name of the Merrimac is the Virginia. What is she staying so long for in Norfolk? Doesn't she intend to run again into our fleet till after our armies shall have run a hundred miles more into her poor old namesake?

☞ Some of the rebel leaders are so revengeful in disposition and so tortuous in movement as almost to induce the suspicion that Eve was untrue to Adam in the garden and that one of her sons or daughters was the child of the snake.

☞ Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, and Baton Rouge, are now between two fires, Com. Foote's fire above, and Com. Farragut's fire below. That would seem to be enough for any reasonable set of salamanders.

☞ The Editor of the S. C. Herald wants to know what the people there are to do for food for their hogs. It might be well to cut up such fellows as he and feed them to the porkers except that it would vitiate the pork.

☞ The rebels have abandoned for the present the idea of getting up a new flag. That's well; they won't long want any sort of flag except the good old one they were born under.

☞ Our troops are getting into ominous proximity to Humphrey Marshall. That old genius of oil and tallow had better be removing his hind-quarters to safer head-quarters.

☞ The Mobile Register said of New Orleans before its capture, that it was "oppressed with too heavy a load." If 'tis overloaded, we hope 'twill not be fired.

☞ We expect another shot from "Minnie Minden." We don't know how many Minnie-balls we can stand. Perhaps the next may reach our young and susceptible heart.

☞ The Germans are called phlegmatic, but certainly there is fire among them. Where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire.

☞ We are often asked as to the size of Halleck's army. Our friends need only know that it is too big to be whipped.

☞ If you want peace, turn out and fight for it. You may die upon the battle-field, but that will be peace to you—and glory too.

☞ Military officers who crow loud without having accomplished anything are roosters that haven't "earned their spurs."

☞ The rebel women are not half so ready to run away from our fine-looking Yankee soldiers as the rebel men are.

☞ Lose no fragment of the day in idleness. Resolve, that, when day breaks, you will save the pieces.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

REBEL SYMPATHY—A LADY'S COMPLAINT. The following comes to us from a woman whom we do not know, but who, we suppose, is a lady. We depart from a general rule in publishing it:

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have read again and again your bitter denunciations of Southern sympathizers until we feel at last compelled to take up the gauntlet and defend our cause.

That we should love our own bright, sunny clime, redolent with beauty, far better than the cold and ice-robed north, that we shrink to see our lovely land overrun by mad fanatics, our Constitution, which has been our shield and strength, cast aside, denounced, but as "a covenant with perdition" by those who are striving to deprive us of our homes, our rights, of that liberty for which our fathers fought and died, that we should exclaim against these wrongs, is by you considered to cease to be women and become fiends. You say that you know not in any instance Southern sympathizers have done aught in our city to alleviate the suffering of the sick and wounded. Would you inquire of those at the hospital near the military prison, we think you would find some exceptions to your sweeping declarations. It is, alas! too true that our efforts have been much circumscribed, our offers of assistance spurned with contempt by those "who, clothed with a little brief authority, play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as make even angels blush."

There are many who have friends, near and dear, in both armies, who would gladly visit the sick and suffering, and endeavor to administer to their relief. But the iron hand of despotism thrusts them rudely from the door, denying to many the sad right of lingering round the deathbed of those nearest and dearest to them. Not content with this, the tyrant speaks again, and the clay cold forms of those we love are deprived of a resting-place amongst their kindred dead. And must we bear all this in silence? Because "we love not Cæsar less, but Rome more," must the gates of Paradise be barred against us? We are, it is true, rebels. Rebels against tyranny, oppression, wrong. We are proud of the name we inherit from our forefathers, who dying left it a rich legacy to their children. But we are not fiends, nor are we clamorous for our brothers' blood. Gladly would we hail the advent of that day which shall see the dove returning with the olive branch of peace; when our homes shall no longer be made desolate by the absence of those most dear. K.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.

We spoke truly in saying that we did not know of any cases in this city where rebel sympathizers, or in other words rebels, male or female, had evinced a disposition to minister to the needs of the loyal sick and wounded, and we said this after having conversed upon the subject with those having the best opportunities of being familiar with it. If some few rebels have come forward with a disposition to aid disloyal and loyal patients without distinction, to treat both alike, as *all* the Union ladies who have come forward at all have done, they are the exception and not the rule. There is no loyal person of either sex who has discriminated, there is no one who would not scorn to discriminate, between the two classes of patients, but with the rebels it has been very far otherwise. Mark the language in which our correspondent speaks of those unfortunate inmates of our hospitals, who have left their homes hundreds or a thousand miles away and come among us to risk their lives in the service of their country and are now lying and languishing and in many cases perishing in the midst of us. See how she stigmatizes them as "mad fanatics" who denounce the Constitution as "a covenant with hell" and are come to "strip us of our homes, our rights, and our liberty." It isn't to be expected that a lady, who thus insults the mangled and bleeding and dying votaries of our glorious Union, would, when admitted to the scene of their sufferings, treat them as she would treat the sufferers of her own "bright and sunny clime." She would, as her rebel sisters have done, wound their souls, almost as deeply as their bodies are wounded, by making them feel themselves unworthy, in her opinion, of aught else than neglect and perhaps contempt. Rebel women, as we all know, were at first admitted to our hospitals as freely as loyal women, and they might have retained the privilege, but, when it was found that they habitually used their opportunities to pet and pamper and flatter and encourage rebels, confirming them in their rebellion, and paining and mortifying loyal victims as if loyalty were a badge of shame, in short rendering our hospitals the schools and nurseries of treason and correction-houses of loyalty, it was deemed a duty of patriotism, a duty of common humanity, to tell them, one and all, that the doors of the hospitals were no longer open to them, that whatever charities they desired to bestow would be received by the Sanitary authorities, and, like charities from other sources, used for all the sufferers alike. None need hope that the officers of our hospitals will again consent to be made tools for giving "form and pressure" to the spirit of rebellion by tolerating within their apartments male or female contributions in any shape or form to the mere cause of treason. They feel, when they behold the awful spectacle around them, that treason has already done its horrid work sufficiently, and, that they have no right to let it be still further cherished and strengthened and patriotism humiliated within the solemn precincts of sorrow and affliction over which they are called to preside.

Our correspondent complains of the order against the landing of dead rebels in Kentucky. To many this seemed harsh, and it would have been manifestly wrong but for the strong public considerations that demanded it. The rebels, as we all saw, were seizing hold of everything that came within their reach to flaunt their treason before the eyes of the world. They felt, for a while, that they had a rich and productive mine of treason, not only in the hospitals but in rebel funerals, and they determined to work it industriously, not out of any peculiar respect for the dead, but to insult the Government, to aggravate loyal citizens, and to make a show of the popularity of the rebel cause. They converted the very churchyard, as they had done the hospitals, into an institution of rebellion, a camp of treason, and, when the attention of the authorities was called to the fact, a stop was of course put to their rebel funeral-pageantry. And this afforded no just ground of complaint, for rebel pomp and blazonry have no more business at graves than upon parade-grounds. It is not well that our young men should be taught, that, if they make war upon their country and fall in the unnatural conflict, their burial will be honored by such displays as have attended the sepulture of the great and good of earth; it is not well that the thousands of our patriotic young men who are fighting for the dear old flag and the other thousands who are ready to fight for it should be compelled to see that the death of a traitor is far more glorified than that of a patriot; and it is not well that the tread of rebel pageants should be over the lowly dust of the lamented young heroes, who have sealed with their blood their devotion to the Union and are reposing in our cemeteries. We could indeed wish that even those who go forth from Kentucky to turn their arms against her bosom and against the bosom of the country of which she is a part might have the privilege, if falling in the matricidal strife, of being buried beneath the soil they have sought to stain with blood, and we hope that the time will soon come when this privilege can be safely and properly accorded, but that time cannot come until there shall be a change in the terrible rebel spirit among us, or unless proper conditions shall be imposed on the exercise of the privilege. We confess we do not see under what conditions it may now be safely exercised. If we did, we should not hesitate to insist upon a corresponding modification of the order. But we do not. The object of the order is certainly a just one, and, after the most careful and anxious consideration, we cannot perceive that the object can be attained by any means less seemingly harsh than the means adopted. We deeply regret this; but we regret still more deeply the unhappy state of things which renders some efficient step in the case imperative.

Let our correspondent and all who sympathize with her views consider the difference between the treatment of the rebel wounded in our hospitals and that of the loyal wounded in the South. The contrast is a shame, an infamy to the rebel cause. In Southern prisons, the noble, the true-hearted, the loyal soldiers of the Union whose memory should be sacred to every patriotic heart, who are not only not violators of the law, but champions of the laws, are denied the use of the Bible, are refused the visits of preachers, and, when they die, are carted off like dead dogs to negro graveyards. Nay the treatment, by the Southern rebels, of their own sick and wounded is a scandal upon human nature. Read the fearful letter that we published Thursday written from Nashville by the special correspondent of one of the first papers in Europe in relation to the rebel sick at Nashville. The picture there drawn is horrible, most horrible, and yet the rebels had then no wounded upon their hands. The rebel men and women in and around Nashville, though as good men and women no doubt as their brothers and sisters here, troubled themselves very little if at all about the miserable state of the wretched sufferers, and the reason was that no rebel capital was to be made by it. And our Louisville rebels who did so large and profitable a business in smuggling whatever they pleased through the U. S. lines were strictly conscientious about smuggling comforts or money or nurses to the Bowling Green hospitals.

☞ It was notorious that one great object of the rebels before and after the battle of Bull's Run was to bombard Washington. The Richmond newspapers were full of speculations as to the feasibility of the enterprise. The favorite plan was to get possession of Arlington Heights or some other elevated position within three or three and a half miles of the city whence shells could be thrown with destructive effect. The Richmond Examiner said oracularly, that, in two months, not a building in the accursed city would be left. It was because our military authorities knew the intention of the rebels that they themselves made all possible haste to occupy and fortify the whole of the rising ground within cannon-shot distance of the Capital. Washington was saved, but everybody in that city has more recently understood perfectly well, that, if the Merrimac or any other iron-clad and impervious rebel steamer could get up the Potomac, the old plan of destruction would be immediately carried out; and New York and Boston and all the other seaboard cities of the United States have been violently agitated, all knowing that they would be bombarded by any rebel craft capable of doing the work.

But mark the difference between the rebels and the patriots in their modes of conducting the war. The rebels are for carrying destruction among loyal cities wherever they can go, but our troops, occupying several highly important Southern cities, and even the most important one of the whole Confederacy, and confidently expecting to occupy all or nearly all the rest within a very brief period, have no thought of destruction, no dream of doing the slightest injury to public property or violating the rights of private property, no design or wish to do anything beyond quietly re-establishing the rule of the best government ever enjoyed by any people under heaven.

This contrast between the spirit of the rebel Confederacy and the spirit of the U. S. Government challenges the civilized world's attention. The war is on the one part a war of Christians, on the other a war of worse than barbarians.

THE FALL OF FORT MACON.—Three or four months ago such an event as the capture of Fort Macon, a strong and costly fortification deemed almost impregnable, would have created a thrill of admiration and joy throughout the whole country, but now this victory, so frequent and so great have Union victories become, seems scarcely to excite a remark or a thought. We take victories as matters of course, recognizing each, as we hear of it, simply as a step in the majestic march of the national power to the complete and speedy restoration of the Union.

The taking of Fort Macon was indeed a very brilliant affair. It is situated off Beaufort, North Carolina, and is or was a casemated fortification built with all the modern improvements in the science of defence. It was stronger than Fort Sumpter, as strong indeed as any fort upon the Atlantic coast. Yet the gallant Barnside reduced it in ten hours and a half, rendering it wholly untenable and dismounting all the guns that could be brought to bear upon him. We shall soon hear of other achievements of his in North Carolina, where there is evidently nothing that can resist him.

President Lincoln said in his Inaugural Address, that it would be his policy to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts of the United States that had been seized by the rebels. Surely the world cannot charge that he isn't redeeming that pledge with prodigious vigor. The rebels inquired sneeringly what he meant by the words; probably they will agree that recent events are very striking and lucid commentaries.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

SAD CONDITION OF EAST TENNESSEE—THE CONSCRIPTION LAW—THE ROCK CITY GUARDS—BY GRAPEVINE TELEGRAPH—THE GREAT PANIC—A "PATRIOT" EDITOR'S FLIGHT—GOV. JOHNSON AND THE SIXTY-NINTH OHIO.

NASHVILLE, April 29, 1862.

A rumor yesterday of the taking of Cumberland Gap by the Union army, and the disastrous defeat of the rebel forces there, caused momentary exultation amongst all true hearted patriots, but particularly amongst the exiles from East Tennessee in this city. The rumor, however, was not confirmed; and we were left to wonder, as we have been doing for months past, why the deliverance of the Union men of East Tennessee continues to be postponed. Every day's delay adds to their sufferings and wrongs, and makes more galling the chains with which the Confederate traitors have bound them. Thousands have fled from their homes and sought refuge in your noble State, but there are thousands yet who cannot get away, and are in the power of their persecutors, who, by illegal drafts and conscript laws, seek to force them into the armies of the rebels. Hundreds, trying to escape, have been caught and condemned to loathsome prisons, or to labor with the negro slaves on fortifications. Under this state of things it is not to be wondered at that East Tennessee, renowned for the industry and thrift of its liberty-loving inhabitants, is becoming depopulated and desolated. Unless relief soon reaches the people, ruin, utter and irremediable ruin, will overtake those who remain. As you ride through that section of our State, the growing wheat, rich and beautiful in its luxuriance, reminds you of the promises and hopes which prompted the sowing of the seed; but the vacant fields, left to the grass and weeds, the idle plough, the broken fence, the closed cottage doors, also remind you how these promises have been unfulfilled, and those hopes deferred until the land mourns and the people cry in despair—"There is no salvation for us!" How much longer will East Tennessee be compelled to endure the bitter anguish which afflicts her now? We feel that her deliverance draws near. Oh, gallant soldiers of the Union army, hasten the happy event!

The conscription law, enacted by the rebel debating society at Richmond, and which the military usurpation is enforcing, has opened the eyes of many a supporter of the rebel cause to the despotism which they have been, unwittingly, erecting upon the ruins of their free institutions. Of the 60,000 troops furnished by Tennessee, all, except a few regiments which re-enlisted, are twelve months' men, whose terms will begin to expire next month. The great body of these troops have been anxiously awaiting the expiration of their period of enlistment that they might return home. The conscription law, however, forces them, against their consent, to remain in service two years longer. All individual freedom, all volition is denied them—State rights are ignored—and everything made to subserve the wicked purposes of the knaves and tyrants who beguiled them into the folly and crime of endeavoring to break up a government which was only felt in the innumerable blessings it bestowed upon them. Hundreds of fathers and mothers in this city, whose sons belong to the battalion of Rock City Guards, enlisted here, this day lament the infatuation which led them to assent to the degradation of their sons; but, alas, there is now no hope for them except the hope that springs from the speedy success of the Union cause, without the further shedding of blood. But this cannot be. The incarnate fiends who control the rebellion will not succumb so long as they can make their dupes fight, and we shall have more and bloody battles. They have "undertaken more than they can accomplish;" this they know, but before they go into exile or to the halter, they will accomplish all the ruin they can. And besides, this being the most wanton and wicked of all rebellions, it is necessary to the future peace and security of the Republic that it should be crushed out so thoroughly that treason will never again dare to show its serpent head.

The "Great Panic" is the title of a little pamphlet which was sold on the streets to-day by the news boys. It is a brief history of the inflation and collapse of the rebel balloon in February last, the fight at Donelson, and the surrender of Nashville. It is an unvarnished history, but wild as the creations of dreamland. It is incomplete, however. Much yet remains to be told. No history of the memorable Sunday in Nashville can be complete which does not mention the leading editorial in that day's Patriot and the flight of the editor who wrote it. The editor, cheated by the false accounts of the fight at Donelson up to Saturday night, spoke in glowing eulogy of the invincible Southern soldiery, and blackened the record of the Union heroes; asserting vehemently that they would ravage and devastate, and do all manner of naughty and barbarous things if they should get possession of our city. Before his readers had digested his words, the "brave legions" at Donelson surrendered, and the editor showed his faith in his assertions about the victors by fleeing from the city. And now for the manner of his flight. About midnight Sunday night, a gentleman living on one of the pikes leading east heard a noise, and went out to see what it was. Having reached the pike, he beheld a wagon—an uncovered wagon—drawn by four mules, making good time. In it were several trunks, and a number of children lying in straw; on one of the trunks sat the figure of a man with an umbrella open over him, an infant in his arms, and a bottle of milk in the bosom of his vest. Astonished by such an apparition at that time of night—and such a night—the gentleman ran out to see if it was a reality or a creation of fancy that was before him. He gazed intently, and a flash of lightning aided in his enlightenment. "Well, I'll be d—d, if there aint Jones! What's the matter, and where are you going?" "Matter! why Donelson has surrendered, the Yankees are at Nashville, and I am off for the South. I am a member of the Legislature and Gov. Harris's staff, and it wouldn't do for me to stay. Driver, go ahead!"

The Governor made a fine speech to-day to Col. Campbell's 69th Ohio regiment. He is succeeding finely in the object of his mission here.

It is rumored that the Banner is to be resuscitated. If so, it will sustain the cause of the Union. Then let it wave. A.

☞ If the rebels are to be believed, the capture of the two forts below New Orleans by our fleet was one of the most wonderful achievements in the history of war. Less than three weeks ago we read an article in one of the leading papers of New Orleans, purporting to be a statement of the city's defences. The writer said that the Forts had each a hundred guns of the greatest known calibre; that several huge chain cables were stretched across the river between them which no human exertion could get through in less than three hours, within which time the forts could sink the whole navy of the United States; that, besides, innumerable torpedoes were planted there ready to be let off at any moment and capable of annihilating anything that floats; and that, even if it were possible for a fleet to pass all these terrible obstacles, the forts, the chain, and the infernal machines, it would still find its perils but just begun, the whole river above being lined upon both banks with most formidable batteries, and New Orleans itself being rendered impregnable by the vast fortresses just without its verge.

Now as this was a rebel statement appearing in a high quarter, and as we all know that rebels never exaggerate for purposes of intimidation or anything else, we must certainly conclude that Com. Farragut's fleet could take Gibraltar any morning before breakfast. What warlike exploit of ancient or modern times can compare with this last triumph of our glorious navy?

☞ All our rebels here in Kentucky justify the conscription by which the Confederate Government forces the whole Southern people into the war under the severest penalties. That, we suppose, is the "freedom of thought and action" which they clamor for so strenuously and so noisily.

☞ Every day of the continuance of this war reveals fresh proofs of the barbarity, the rapacity, the ferocity of the rebels, and fresh evidences of the tremendous power, vast resources, and mighty energies of the United States.

☞ The Southern papers are publishing that "the Federals have run away from Pittsburg Landing." When our troops run away from that point, they will probably run in a direction that the rebels won't like.

☞ The rebels must think that we are treating them very much as a gentleman of rather sharp practice treated a couple of fellows disputing about a lot of oysters. He ate the oysters and gave them *the shells*.

☞ In the occupation of New Orleans we have the Rebel Confederacy by the jugular. We hope that no very close compression of the Federal fingers will be rendered necessary by the desperate struggles of the victim.

☞ A Memphis letter speaks of Gen. Price as laid up "with a bad cold." Of course his nose is running continually. Ah, he can't last long. A cask tapped at both ends will soon run out.

☞ The rebels, from their boyhood up, have never learned to appreciate the bravery of anybody but themselves. They are at school now. And a good deal of whipping may be necessary in that school.

☞ Everywhere the rebel armies, instead of marching boldly against us, intrench themselves. Their reliance is far less upon chivalry than upon shelter.

☞ Beauregard is a falsifier upon principle. He thinks that to tell the truth, as it would be submission to the law of God, would lower his proud character as a rebel.

☞ What single advantage have the rebels derived from this war except in the humiliation of their foolish pride and vanity?

☞ There was no Gen. Jackson to defend New Orleans against men fighting under the old flag of the Union.

☞ The rebels are praying for hot weather. But we guess their army will melt away long before the greatest heat comes.

☞ It may sometimes become necessary that the tree of liberty shall have a rope suspended from every branch.

☞ Few of the rebel soldiers have "guilt upon their skirts" for they have got no skirts.

☞ It is said that the Yankees no longer make their nutmegs of wood but of lead.

☞ Gen. Prentiss was taken—first by surprise and then by Beauregard.

☞ If the ocean were lager beer, our Teutonic friends would demolish their dykes.

☞ Hasty and inconsiderate love or friendship is the sickly growth of a hot-house.

☞ The Southern men are brave, but that's no reason why they should be bravos.

☞ Among the Italian contributions to the great London Exhibition will be a set of the dreadful instruments used by the officers of Francis II, ex-King, to torture prisoners in Naples and Sicily. This set was lately discovered at Palermo by a lawyer named Nani, while digging in some ground near the prison. They consist of "the cap of silence," a sort of helmet, which at once gagged and blindfolded the victim; "the burning chair," the back of which was made hollow to allow the introduction of hot iron plates; and the "footburner," a being a metal boot attached to a stove, which was lighted under the feet of the wretched prisoners.

☞ A cheering despatch from Washington states that Secretary Chase says the total national debt on the first of July will not be over six hundred millions. He says the estimates of daily expenses have been overstated. He has proposed to the Committee of Ways and Means to issue twenty-five millions of demand notes of a denomination under fives.

ROUSSEAU AND BRECKINRIDGE.—The following is from the Shiloh correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

By a singular chance John C. Breckinridge's whole brigade was pitted against the Louisville Legion, the first corps of Union troops formed in Kentucky, a portion of Rousseau's brigade. It will be remembered that when Kentucky was wavering in her position the gallant Rousseau commenced recruiting for the Union in Louisville.

Breckinridge was then playing the sneaking traitor in the Senate of the United States, and he was bitterly denunciatory of Rousseau. Both have expressed a desire to meet each other on the field, and the only earthly wish of Breckinridge's brigade was to meet the gallant Louisville Legion. Their desire was gratified Monday, and the long-looked for contest came off. The contrast between the two Generals was striking. Rousseau, the soul of honor and chivalry, rode down his line amid showers of bullets urging his brave boys to follow him to victory or death. His tall, soldierly form was a splendid target, but the roar of the battle and conflict of arms nerved his gallant soul to the highest pitch of heroism.

In the hottest of the fight appeared Rousseau, waving his sword, and crying "On, my gallant lads." But Breckinridge, the rebel, sent forward his command, and, coward and traitor as he is, quailed and trembled before the roar of artillery. The contest between the brigade of Breckinridge and the Louisville Legion was short. The Legion advanced steadily, and three times drove their opponents to new positions, thinning their ranks by every fire. Running out of ammunition, their place was supplied, and when they again returned to the contest, Breckinridge's brigade was non est.

ITEMS OF NASHVILLE NEWS.—We clip the following from the Nashville Union of yesterday, the 1st inst.:

Our courts are proceeding pretty much as formerly. The United States Court is in session and the regular business pursuing its accustomed channels. Process is being issued daily from the Circuit and Chancery Courts, returnable to their next terms. The Magistrates' Courts, which have, under the laws of the State, a very extensive jurisdiction, amounting in some cases to five hundred dollars, are also in continuous session. While Harris's Legislature was in session at Memphis, it passed a bill restricting Magistrates' Courts to *two terms* per annum, until the close of the war! Business is beginning to recover and to wear its accustomed appearance, and as facilities are being opened with the country, it is lively extending in all directions.

Our city market is daily improving. Prices are rapidly moderating to a reasonable standard, and custom proportionately increasing.

The communication between Nashville and Edgefield, by the facilities afforded by the large number and variety of boats, is nearly as great as when the bridges spanned our river.

The passenger and freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are making daily trips. The cars on the Tennessee and Alabama road run as far as Columbia; those on the Nashville and Chattanooga road as far as Wartrace and connects by branch road with Shelbyville.

Houses left vacant, sometime since, are now nearly all occupied, and the enquiry for houses to rent is becoming active. This is the case with both dwellings and business houses.

Some sales in real estate are being effected at reasonably good prices.

Confidence in our State currency is being restored, and there is a corresponding appreciation in the value of our bank notes. The only reason why there ever was such depreciation in our currency was because our city, at one time, became filled with unlicensed brokers who, being unacquainted with the actual value of our funds, sought to turn them to the best account in their own hands and with their own arbitrary fictitious valuation.

A number of prisoners were brought to the city yesterday, and it was reported on the streets last evening that three well-known citizens of Rutherford county were among them.

☞ The proposed tax on dogs is too heavy and should be cur-tailed.

FEMALE CURIOSITY.—A war correspondent relates an incident which happened a few days ago in front of the fortifications at Yorktown. While the water batteries of the rebels were throwing shells at our gunboats, two "secesh ladies" came out and stood on the parapet of one of the rebel fortifications and calmly watched the effect of the shells. This was certainly a most remarkable exhibition of audacity. A very gallant Brigadier-General who saw them gave orders to the pickets not to fire upon them. This shows the virtue there is in petticoats. The fair creatures who wore them were treated with a consideration which hardly would have been extended to those poor wretches who wear other garments.

LIEUTENANT WORDEN.—We are glad to learn from the New York Post that the injuries of this gallant officer, though very severe, are not likely to deprive his country of his future services. He will emerge, it is told, from his present sufferings in better general health than he has enjoyed for some time. The Post adds that the subscription in his honor, which has been set on foot in that city, is everywhere well received, and will doubtless be completed. In recognizing the merit of a brave and faithful officer the nation does not confer a charity—for which in this case there is no occasion—but merely discharges its debt of gratitude.

☞ The Richmond Examiner of the 22d ult. denounces the rebel Secretary of War for deceiving the Southern people by asserting that a great victory was gained over the National forces in the two days' fight at Pittsburg Landing. The editor states that "all the evidence collected on the subject goes to show that *the Confederates were badly defeated;*" and, as an evidence of the fact, he quotes Beauregard's own letter to General Grant, the day after the battle, asking the latter, who was in possession of the field, for permission to bury his (Beauregard's) dead.

THE NAMBY-PAMBY REBEL GOVERNMENT. Among the curiosities picked up by the men of our flotilla on their late trip up the Rappahannock was a letter of Thomas B. Roane, of Tappahannock, a captain in the rebel army. It is published in full in a Washington paper. At its date the writer was lying sick at Tappahannock, and the following is his closing paragraph:

Your infernal cowardly army are continually "backing, backing, and backing down," until, by damn, I believe you will not stop short of the territory line, and then *you will capitulate*. I never know where to write to. I reckon Richmond is the safest place and surest direction for all letters now. When will your brigade reach Richmond. But, in earnest, where does the army of Manassas expect to take a final stand? I firmly believe Virginia and Tennessee are to be given up without one effort at defence. Judge, I am disgusted with our *namby pamby government*—eternally retreating and acting on the defensive, like one man holding up his arms whilst another cowhides him right and left.

MILITARY INTERPRETATION OF "STATE RIGHTS."—The National Intelligencer, referring to the surprise recently expressed at the small part which the troops of South Carolina appear to have taken in the recent engagements which have resulted so disastrously to the insurgents, and the fact that while prisoners are taken from nearly ever other Southern State, or the presence of many representatives from each is attested in nearly every engagement, the sons of South Carolina do not seem to be in the fore front of the battle as they were in the initial stages of the civil issue that has culminated in this bloody strife, says it seems that a portion of the soldiery of South Carolina, true to the "State-rights" traditions which have of late years constituted the "be all and end all" of her politics, refuse to leave the limits of the State in support of the "Southern cause." The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of the 13th instant states that a large number of the Eighteenth Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, under command of Col. Marsqua, after reaching the Georgia railroad, on their way to the West, whither their colonel had been summoned, flatly refused to obey the orders of their officers, alleging, as the Constitutionalist says, "that they were enlisted to serve the State of South Carolina, and were willing to fight in her defence, but that they would not go out of the State. Some declared that they would have gone if they had been consulted before starting, but that their officers had not notified them that they were to leave the State; others had furloughs, and desired to see their families. The officers urged in vain the stigma that would rest upon them for refusing to go where their country most needed their services, and the reproach they would bring upon the State of South Carolina, which had been foremost in the work of resistance. Their appeals were unavailing, and the malcontents returned to the Carolina depot." The Georgia journal proceeds to comment on the "unfortunate affair" as follows:

We deem it proper to make this statement of the facts of this unfortunate affair, leaving the press and public sentiment of South Carolina to assign the proper position to all parties concerned. It was at best a melancholy spectacle to see the sons of our gallant sister State turning their backs upon the region threatened by the invader's tread, and if there is any circumstances to palliate their conduct which we have not stated, we shall be glad to make it public.

[OFFICIAL WAR NEWS.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Capt. Worden, of the Navy, with despatches from Gen. Burnside, has just arrived. He reports that Fort Macon was taken after eleven hours' bombardment. Four hundred prisoners were taken. Col. White, late of the Ordnance Department, commanded Fort Macon. The loss on our side was one killed and eleven wounded.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

CINCINNATI, May 2.

The Commercial has from its correspondent in the army of General Halleck the following official figures of our loss at Pittsburg Landing:

McClernand's Division—Killed 250, wounded 1,351, missing 1,236.

W. H. L. Wallace's Division—Killed 228, wounded 1,033, missing 1,163.

Lew. Wallace's Division—Killed 43, wounded 257, missing 5.

Hurlbut's Division—Killed 313, wounded 1,449, missing 223.

Sherman's Division—Killed 437, wounded 1,402, missing 486.

Prentiss's Division—Killed 196, wounded 562, missing 1,802.

Crittenden's Division—Killed 80, wounded 410, missing 27.

Nelson's Division—Killed 93, wounded 612, missing 10.

McCook's Division—Killed 94, wounded 806, missing 4.

Total—Killed 1,735, wounded 7,882, missing 3,956. Total killed, wounded, and missing 13,-763. About 300 of the wounded have since died.

Our burial parties report between 2,500 and 3,000 rebels found on the field.

The Commercial's correspondent with General Mitchel's army gives the following explanation of the manner in which Beauregard's despatch was taken at Huntsville: The wires were broken at a point beyond Huntsville, and it was being prepared by the operator there to be forwarded by locomotive to Chattanooga and there repeated by telegraph to Richmond when Gen. Mitchel surprised the town and instantly seized the telegraph office. Gen. Mitchel himself solved the cypher after an hour's study. There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the despatch.

Beauregard lost not less than 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing, and the sick, used up, and panic stricken during his movement from Corinth upon Pittsburg Landing.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 1.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Early yesterday morning my troops crossed from the island to the main land and captured two 6 pounder cannon and their ammunition. The inhabitants report the enemy to have retreated in great confusion.

O. M. MITCHEL, Brig.-Gen.

CAIRO, May 2.

The news from Pittsburg is of the highest importance. Its transmission over the wires is prohibited.

Memphis papers of the 29th say that at a meeting held the night before it was concluded to burn the city in case of the approach of the Federal fleet.

The editors are urgently calling on the people to reinforce Price at Fort Wright, as the only hope of the salvation of the city.

[Special to the New York Times.]

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

Three or four rebel boats off Sewell's Point this morning appeared to be placing buoys to mark the channel.

Gen. Prentiss and two hundred Federal prisoners had arrived at Selma, Ala. The officers were to be sent to Taladega and the privates to Montgomery.

Com. Hollins passed through Columbia on Saturday, en route for Richmond. He is amazed at the fall of New Orleans. It is stated that there were one hundred heavy guns in position between Fort Jackson and the city; that the Louisiana was ready and waiting; that numerous boarding parties were organized to take the national vessels at all hazards; and that the Mississippi, although unfinished, could, if necessary, be brought into action.

The rebel Gen. Gladden had died from wounds received at Shiloh.

The Richmond Dispatch, of yesterday, records the execution, as a spy, on the 21st of April, of Timothy Webster. Mrs. Webster, who was arrested with her husband, is still at Castle Godwin. Webster is said to have been the first spy yet executed by the rebels. What if the National Government should commence hanging spies?

The following additional items regarding the fall of New Orleans is all that can be gleaned from the papers:

"Com. Farragut has proposed terms of capitulation to Mayor Monroe, which the latter accepted, and the city was, at last accounts, occupied by a battalion of marines from the squadron.

"Gen. Butler's forces were within a few miles of the city, having landed on Lake Ponchartrain.

"Information was received at Norfolk yesterday that Captain McIntosh, the supposed commander of the gunboat Louisiana (rebel) at New Orleans, had been badly wounded, when or where was not stated. From some source it was also ascertained that Captain Thomas Huger, supposed to be commander of the McRae, was mortally wounded in the same engagement."

CAIRO, May 2.

General Lew Wallace's Division had taken possession of Purdy without opposition. The enemy's left flank had rested on that town.

The mortar-boats below continue firing on Fort Wright at intervals of ten minutes. Com. Foote is preparing for a general attack on the rebel works. The attack of our fleet was expected on Tuesday by the rebel gunboats. Our flotilla formed in line-of-battle, but no demonstrations were made.

NEW YORK, April 30.

A letter from Washington, received by one of our merchants yesterday, states that the most positive information has been had from the vicinity of Memphis that cotton, in immense quantities, has been destroyed throughout that section of the country, and it is now beyond all question that the plan of the rebels long declared is being put into active execution.

[Times's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 29.

By advices from the Department of the Shenandoah, received to-day, General Banks, notwithstanding the bad roads, is cautiously pushing his advance towards Staunton, being already within a few miles of that place. It is considered doubtful whether the rebel, Jackson, will make a stand at Staunton, as he fears being flanked by a column from the Mountain Department. General Banks' troops are in the best of spirits.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the wife and family of Parson Brownlow, and also the wife of Congressman Maynard. The party, consisting of four ladies, two gentlemen, and six children, are all from Tennessee. They bring the report that all the Union families of Tennessee have been ordered, by proclamation, to leave within thirty-six hours. Over 1,800 Union men left for Kentucky a week ago to-day. Of a party of 400 attempting to leave, 100 had been killed.

There can be no doubt of the capture of New Orleans. The Southern newspapers speak of it in the most dismal strain, and demand that the mystery of the surrender of the city shall be explained.

The Norfolk Day Book in an editorial says it is by far the most serious reverse of the war. It suggests future privation to all classes of society, but most to be lamented of all, it threatens our army supplies. The raising of meat, corn, and wheat, instead of cotton and tobacco, is earnestly recommended by the disconsolate editor.

The Richmond Despatch of yesterday says: "When the enemy's fleet arrived opposite the city and demanded its surrender Gen. Lovell refused, and fell back to Camp Moore, after destroying all the cotton and stores. The iron clad vessel Mississippi was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy." Nothing is said about the Louisiana, but it is supposed that she was scuttled. It is rumored that she was sunk at the first fire. Camp Moore is 78 miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson railroad.

The following are the latest despatches in today's papers:

"*Mobile, April 27.*—The Yankee Commodore, Farragut, promised the secretary of the Mayor of N. O., who visited the fleet by a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand for the surrender of the city, but he has not done so up to this time, five o'clock. Our ship, the McRae, came up from the forts, under a flag of truce, with 40 of our wounded. She communicated with the Federal flag ship, but the result is not known.

It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her return.

The rumor that Ft. Pike had been evacuated and blown up is unreliable.

In a conference held with one of the Federal officers after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Com. Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and he actually brought his ship within range, but he has not fired thus far.

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below and will enter their protest against shelling the city. It is believed the Yankee vessels are short of both provisions and ammunition. The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation is deep.

CAIRO, April 30.

A refugee from Memphis reports that Humboldt is occupied by a small rebel force, engaged in throwing up defensive works. He brings Memphis papers of the 26th. They contain little matter of interest, further than the confirmation of the fall of New Orleans.

The Avalanche grumbles that the authorities suppress details in regard to the affair. It says nothing but the bare fact of the surrender is known.

The same paper says the Southern people are fast losing all confidence in their river defences. It is generally admitted that the Federal army can be no longer successfully resisted.

It also intimates a lack of confidence in the stability of the Southern Confederacy by advising its patrons to invest whatever money they have in real estate while a purchase can be made for the money now in circulation, which is principally rebel Treasury notes.

The conscription law is rigidly enforced. The Union men are secreting themselves or flying to avoid its operations.

Refugees report that merchants of avowed secession proclivities are removing their goods to places of concealment and secresy. Large numbers of families are moving away daily.

The idea of burning the town is abandoned, in consequence of the determined opposition of property-holders.

A steamer just arrived from Pittsburg reports a serious skirmish between the advance of the Federal army, 5,000 strong, and a large body of rebels, five miles from Corinth. The Federals were victorious. No mention is made of the losses on either side. The Federals took twenty-nine prisoners. Cannonading was still heard when the steamer left.

CHICAGO, April 30.

A special messenger from Cairo to the Times arrived from Tiptonville reports heavy cannonading heard throughout Monday night and Tuesday in the direction of Fort Wright.

There have been no arrivals from the fleet since Monday noon.

It is apprehended that the rebel fleet at the Fort has been reinforced by gunboats from New Orleans, and attacked our fleet. This was not unexpected.

At the last advices from the fleet Com. Foote was fully prepared for any emergency.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

A letter received here from a gentleman, high in authority in Tennessee, contains the following: "Say to the Postmaster General that we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations. As soon as the rebel army is driven beyond the limits of Tennessee the State will stand for the Union by an overwhelming majority. I hope the Government will be impressed with the absolute necessity of the army entering East Tennessee. The secessionists there are arresting and plundering our people by thousands. Their acts of inhumanity and barbarity are without parallel." The letter concludes: "Great God, is there no relief for that people."

The Postoffice Department has reopened the following offices in Tennessee: Murfreesboro, Springfield, and Franklin. If the Administration should not in all respects meet the expectation of the country, the failure will not be for want of volunteer advice on the war, financial and slavery questions—numerous letters proffering it being constantly received from all parts of the United States, and even from foreign lands.

Gov. W. T. Sherman, in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Halleck, has been nominated for a Major-General.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 29.

The Charleston Mercury says that 9 schooners left the city on the previous Saturday to run the blockade. The Guide, Wave, and two others, were taken.

The crew of the Guide was landed at Gibb's Island on Wednesday. On Friday they were seen by our pickets and were fired upon, under the supposition that they were Yankees. David Kauffer, of Augusta, was killed. The three other vessels were sent to Port Royal.

The schooner Kate, from Nassau, was captured by the Mt. Vernon about two weeks ago, while attempting to run the blockade.

HARRISONBURG, April 28.

Through secession channels it is learned that the Governor of North Carolina was arrested and imprisoned in Richmond two weeks ago on account of his Union sentiments.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 25, 1862.

I. In conformity with instructions from Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, no Indians will be mustered into service in this District without orders from those Headquarters.

II. No Indians, therefore, will be raised for that purpose within the limits of this District; and the Military authorities are hereby required and directed to arrest and bring to this Post any person or persons acting in violation of this order.

By order of Brig.-Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
THOS. MOONLIGHT, Capt. & A. A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Joint Committee on the conduct of the war made a lengthy report regarding the treatment by rebels at Manassas of the remains of officers and soldiers killed there. They say that the facts disclosed are of a painful and repulsive and shocking character; that the rebels have crowded this rebellion with the perpetration of deeds scarcely known even to savage warfare. Investigations have established this beyond controversy. The witnesses called before us were men of undoubted veracity and character. Some of them occupy high positions in the army and some of them high positions in civil life, differing in political sentiments, their evidence presents a remarkable concurrence of opinion and judgment. Our own people and foreign nations must, with one accord, however they have hesitated heretofore, consign to lasting odium the authors of crimes, which, in all their details, exceed the worst excesses of the sepoys in India. The outrages on the dead will revive the recollections of the cruelties to which savage tribes subject their prisoners. They were left to decay in the open air. Their bones being carried as trophies, sometimes, as the testimony proved, to be used as personal adornments, and one witness deliberately avers that the head of one of our most gallant officers was cut off by a secessionist, to be used a drinking cup upon the occasion of his marriage.

CHICAGO, May 1.

A special to Tribune from Cairo says the packet Diligence from Tiptonville reports an alarming stage of water in the Mississippi. Hundreds of houses on the banks of the river at that place and New Madrid are submerged, and thousand of cattle, sheep, and hogs have been washed away. Many families are living in flatboats. Everywhere along the river there is great suffering in consequence of the unprecedented flood. The whole of Columbus up to the foot of the fortifications is overflowed, the water running into the windows of the houses. Hickman is also suffering greatly.

Memphis papers of the 26th say: At a convention of the cotton planters held at Selma, Ala., it was unanimously resolved to restrict the production of cotton to 500 pounds for each hand employed, and advising the cultivation of breadstuffs instead. It was recommended to levy a tax of $25 per bale on all grown over that amount. Martial law is declared in Eastern Tennessee.

General Albert Pike issued an order complimenting his Indian allies for their gallantry at Pea Ridge.

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Petersburg Express of day before yesterday has a long editorial regarding the loss of New Orleans. It says the city was captured by our gunboats being covered with wet bales of hay, so that hot and cold shot were of no use. The Louisiana, mounting 22 guns, was sunk, the Express says, by our steel pointed conical shot. The cotton was destroyed by fire, and the sugar emptied into the river. The specie in the banks was all removed from the city when Gen. Lovell returned to the city.

[Special to the Chicago Times.]

FORT WRIGHT, April 30.

There has been no change in the outward appearance of things in this place in the last two days. Certain indications point now to a speedy termination of our protracted siege. I am not at liberty to say how soon.

A deserter to day from the rebel fleet says the vessel to which he was attached has been employed for nearly a week past cruising between Memphis and the Fort in search of cotton. Every lot discovered was burned. These lots varied from five to sixty bales. The aggregate destroyed is several thousand bales.

Montgomery's rebel gunboat fleet from New Orleans arrived off the Fort and joined Hollins's fleet. They have not sufficiently strong naval force to make a show of resistance.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, May 1.

The steamer America, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., and Queenstown on the 20th, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Madrid, April 19.—Spain will not withdraw her troops from Mexico. They will stay until the satisfaction demanded is obtained.

Great Britain.—The London Times editorially expatiates on the importance of the struggle for New Orleans, and says the occupation of that place by the Federals would be a tourniquet tightening the artery of the seceded States.

Further experiments in the armor-plating of ships are engaging attention both in France and England.

Austria.—The Austrian Government has sent two naval engineers to America to inspect the Monitor and Merrimac, and the new coast fortifications.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 30.

A force of cavalry, under Col. Dickerson, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, left here on the night of April 28, to reconnoiter in a western direction. After temporarily occupying Purdy, Tenn., on the morning of the 29th, the force sent out on the road report having taken three men prisoners. A locomotive was started at full speed and precipitated down the bank where the track was torn up, effectually ruining it. The expedition returned last night, without loss.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.

Mr. Mitchell, a merchant from New Mexico, arrived at this city yesterday. He confirms the abandonment of Santa Fe by the rebels. They were retreating as fast as they could from the territory. They are destitute of all provisions and munitions, and there is no hope of their being supplied from any quarter.

At Santa Fe the rebels levied heavily on the merchants, in some cases taking as high $1,500 worth of goods, and paying in Confederate scrip. It is believed that General Canby would now follow the rebels and drive them out of the territory. No doubt exists of the ability of the Federal troops to keep out the invaders, but an accession of two or three regiments of troops is necessary to keep the Apaches and Navajoes in subjection.

They have been committing depredations for months past, stealing horses, mules, and everything that came in their way. The report of the formation of a Territorial government under rebel authority has no foundation. All the Territorial officials had returned to Santa Fe and resumed the performance of their duties.

HARRISONBURG, VA., April 29.

The Richmond Examiner of the 22d inst. says, in effect, the destiny of the Confederacy is trembling on the result at Yorktown. If successful, it will give us six months for carrying out the conscription act, arming and equiping a large army and launching a fleet of Merrimacs, but if unsuccessful, Virginia is lost.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

We have received news a day later from Fredericksburg. A refugee from Richmond, who left a week since, says that but 3,000 rebel soldiers are between that place and Richmond, all under command of Gen. Field. This conflicts with previous information. One of their regiments, the Thirtieth Virginia, is mutinous, and has been partly disarmed. The guns formerly in the fortifications around Richmond have been sent to Yorktown. There are believed to be one hundred thousand rebels there. Unionists of undoubted loyalty, driven from Fredericksburg, and now within our lines, vouch for this informant.

McDowell now has ample means for crossing the Rappahannock. By his order the houses of the wealthy rebels are protected by a guard, although the women in them spit from the windows on passing soldiers.

Our consul in Genoa writes that one thousand Italians have applied to him for places in the American army.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House, states that he has purchased 1,400 bushels of cotton seed in North Carolina, which is now being put up in sacks for distribution by Congressmen; 800 bushels in Tennessee, which the State Agricultural Societies of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have distributed. More is to be bought in Tennessee for distribution in Iowa and Kansas.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Charles L. Lathrop, to be Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and W. T. Sherman to be Major-General.

The Navy Department received a copy of the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, which contains an announcement of the fall of Fort Macon, N. C.; also the correspondence between Com. Farragut and the Mayor of New Orleans, in reference to the surrender of that city.

CAIRO, May 1.

The steamer Belle Creole arrived from Pittsburg Landing with dates to Wednesday noon.

A reconnoissance in force made yesterday morning from our right wing, 4 miles this side of Purdy, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, met a force of rebel cavalry, which fled in great disorder, and could not be rallied. They were pursued to Purdy. Our forces, taking possession of the town, burned two bridges, ran a locomotive into the river, and took three prisoners.

Our forces then retired, having cut off all railroad communication with the country north of Corinth, which has been a great avenue for rebel supplies.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *via* LOUISVILLE,
May 1.

To Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday, the enemy having cut our wires and attacked during the night one of our brigades, I deemed it my duty to head in person the expedition against Bridgeport. I started by train of cars in the morning followed by two additional companies of cavalry. I found that our pickets had engaged the enemy's pickets, four miles from Bridgeport, and after a sharp engagement in which we lost one man killed, drove them across a stream, the railroad bridge of which I had previously burned. With four regiments of infantry, two pieces of artillery dragged by hand, and two companies of cavalry at Bridgeport, we advanced to the burnt bridge and opened our fire on the enemy's pickets on the other side, thus producing the impression that our advance would be by the railroad.

This accomplished, the entire force was thrown across the country about a mile, and put on the road leading from Stevenson to Bridgeport. The middle column now advanced at a rapid pace. Our troops attacked those of the enemy and forced them from the Bridgeport road. We thus succeeded in making a complete surprise. Immediately forming our line of battle on the crest of a wooded hill, within five hundred yards of the works constructed to defend the bridge, at our first fire the rebels broke and ran. They attempted to blow up the main bridge, but failed. They then attempted to fire the farther extremity, but the volunteers at my call pushed forward in the fire and saved the bridge. From the island to the main shore we could not save it. It is of small moment, its length being 450 feet. Prisoners report five regiments of infantry and 1,800 cavalry stationed at the bridge.

This campaign is ended, and I now occupy Huntsville in perfect security, while in all Alabama north of the Tennessee river floats no flag but the old flag.

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, May 1.

On Tuesday a steamboat was seen with a load of troops before Yorktown. They probably came from West Point, thirty miles above, indicating that the enemy are being reinforced instead of preparing to evacuate.

Battery No. —, at the mouth of Wormley's Creek, commanding the rebel water batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester, opened yesterday evening on the enemy's shipping, at a range of about two miles. The first shot, which was followed in rapid succession by others, caused the rebel vessels to beat a hasty retreat out of range. No damage was supposed to be sustained by the vessels, as the range had not been obtained.

The guns were then directed towards the works at Yorktown and Gloucester with the view of getting a reply. They were not kept waiting long, when the large pivot-gun on the hights of Yorktown sent a messenger which caused every one to jump for the trenches; the fire was now kept up quite briskly for about two hours from both sides with no damage so far as we are concerned, although some of their shells came too close to make it pleasant. Some of our shells were seen to explode directly over the enemy's parapets, which a moment before were lined with men. About sixty shots were fired from 100 and 200 pounder Parrott's during the afternoon. What damage the enemy has sustained is unknown.

Later.—The enemy opened upon our parallel, where the workmen were at work, about dark, throwing shells at intervals during the night. No one was hurt.

Heavy April showers still continue to visit us daily, retarding in a considerable degree military operations.

Two deserters, belonging to the Mississippi battalion commanded by Col. Tyler, encamped near Yorktown, came in last night while on picket duty. They are both Northern men. They could give little or no information. Generals Johnson and Magruder made speeches last week to all the troops, calling on them to use every exertion to defeat the Northern invaders; that they should never surrender as long as there was a man left; that if they were defeated at Yorktown the cause of the Confederacy was gone, as they were determined to sink or swim in their cause in this their last battle.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 1.

General Halleck telegraphs the Secretary of War that he has received official information of the defeat and rout of 600 savages under Colonels Coffee and Stamwright, in Neosho, Missouri, by 150 volunteers of the First Missouri. They took sixty two prisoners, seventy horses, and a large quantity of arms.

General T. W. Sherman, from Port Royal, has arrived here and taken charge of a brigade.

FORSYTH, MO., April 29.

On the 24th inst. cavalry from this place destroyed the extensive saltpetre manufactory near Yellville, Ark., and burned the building. Lieut Hackock, of the Fourteenth cavalry, was killed, and one private wounded, in the skirmish with the rebels. A large quantity of supplies hid for the rebel use, with deserters and jayhawkers hiding in the mountains, were captured by Gen. Curtis's command.

XXXVIIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wade the Homestead bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted excluding from the benefits of the bill any person who has borne arms against the United States, or who has given aid and comfort to the enemy.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy the bill was postponed until Monday.

The Vice President pro tem. presented a message from the President in regard to the arrest of Gen. Stone, which has already been reported.

The President says he will be allowed a trial without unnecessary delay, and the charges and specifications will be furnished and every facility for defence be afforded him.

The confiscation bill was taken up and discussed by Doolittle, Cowan, and Wade.

HOUSE.

Washburn, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting power to the Secretary of the Treasury, additional to those conferred by bill of 13th July last, providing for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes. He caused a letter to be read from the Secretary urging the immediate passage of the bill, the same being important for public interests in view of the fact of our occupation of New Orleans. Bill passed.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending with June, 1863.

The House then took up and briefly discussed the bill granting pensions.

Mr. Goodwin—The bill had been carefully prepared, and was unanimously reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, after being submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, for all persons, whether regulars or volunteers, engaged in the military or naval service, who have been disabled or wounded since the 4th of March, 1861, and hereafter while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

The farther consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

YORKTOWN EVACUATED.—We have official intelligence this morning of the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebel troops, their grand army of one hundred thousand men having fled ingloriously from one of their greatest strongholds, leaving behind seventy fine seige guns and a vast quantity of munitions of war. It remains to be seen whether General McClellan's splendidly organized and equipped army will be able to give these rebels from Yorktown such an earnest and vigorous pursuit that they will be unable to threaten us from another quarter. Many interesting details of the evacuation may be found in our telegraphic columns.

SAVANNAH CAPTURED.—The intelligence is direct from Savannah that Gen. Lawton, in command there, had personally communicated to the City Council his determination to surrender the city, and that the Council resolved to sustain him. This was sensible; it was far better than incurring the loss of life and property consequent upon armed resistance where successful resistance was impossible.

And so the large and beautiful and wealthy city of Savannah, next to New Orleans the most important city of the whole Southern Confederacy, has become ours without a blow. Savannah and New Orleans have come under the star-spangled banner simultaneously. Immense prepartions were made by the Confederates for the defence of both, for their importance to the Confederacy was overwhelming, but redoubts and armies have proved of no avail.

And now our troops can have Augusta for the asking. They can take Mobile and Charleston whenever they please. They will soon occupy Richmond. And, with the capital of the Confederacy and all her Atlantic and Mississippi river cities in our keeping and all her forts and arsenals held, occupied, and possessed by us, for what rational object can she protract this war? Why should she not act as sensibly as New Orleans and Savannah have done?

☞ Soldiers should never advance or retreat without the order. They should "stand upon the *order* of their going."

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 3, 9 P. M.

Six deserters arrived yesterday and ten to-day. All of them confirm the capture of New Orleans. One Tennessee and one Mississippi regiment of twelve months' men stacked their arms, their time having expired, and refused to serve longer, though required by the conscript law. Beauregard put two regiments to guard them. There were twenty desertions yesterday, and numbers were leaving daily.

All rumors of a battle here or in this vicinity are unfounded.

The weather is clear, and the roads will be passable in a day or two, so that the army can advance.

Hospital stores and boats are arriving daily. Gen. Finnell, of Kentucky, with a host of surgeons and nurses, arrived to-day.

The following despatch, dated near Farmington, was received at headquarters:

A reconnoissance sent towards Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying a strong position near the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and, after a sharp skirmish, carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left thirty dead on the field, and their tents and baggage, our cavalry pursuing. The whole affair was very brilliantly executed, our regiments charging their battery and their infantry line at double quick time. The enemy fled in wild confusion.

A regiment of cavalry, sent through to Booneville, took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track, and destroyed two bridges. We have a good many prisoners, but cannot now give the number. Our loss was two killed and twelve wounded.

JOHN POPE, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The War Department has received despatches from Gen. Halleck, dated to-day, from Pittsburg Landing. The army was well and in high spirits and eager to meet the enemy.

Mr. Lathrop, recently appointed Collector of Customs at the port of New Orleans did not, as erroneously stated, leave that city on the breaking out of the rebellion, but some three years before, and has since that time resided in Philadelphia. He had been in New Orleans since 1838, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was well known for his energy and ability.

According to reliable information from Richmond, the planters have concluded to raise no tobacco this season, and the military had received the stock on hand to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal army.

The latest accounts show there are now 168 Brigadier-Generals, and that 26 in addition await Senatorial action. A favorable report has been made on the re-nomination of Daniel E. Sickles, and there seems to be no doubt that he will soon be confirmed. The bill proposing to limit the number of Brigadier Generals to 200 and of Major-Generals to 26, will in all probability become a law.

Thus far and within two days applications have been filed for compensation for forty-two of the slaves manumitted in the District of Columbia under the emancipation act.

Secretaries Chase and Seward went down to Fortress Monroe last night.

Measures are in contemplation for the better defence of our Northern frontier.

The Richmond Examiner of the 2d inst. contains a despatch from the Corinth correspondent of the Savannah Republican, dated 29th ult., which says the enemy have been reinforced and are advancing. There is heavy skirmishing daily. Quite an affair occurred to day this side of Montgomery.

A special despatch to the Mobile Advertiser from Corinth, dated 29th ult., says that Colonel Scott, of the Louisiana Cavalry, with two companies, had driven out a regiment of Federals from Tuscumbia, killing several and taking forty prisoners. The enemy burnt their stores and were pursued by the Confederates. The result is unknown.

The operator from the Bay St. Louis has telegraphed the Mobile office that the stores of New Orleans were being emptied of sugar and molasses, which were thrown into the streets and river. The city was to have been formally surrendered on the 26th ult., but the time was extended. Some of the enemy's vessels have gone up the river.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 25th ult. says that F. D. Renshaw, Confederate States Navy Agent, telegraphed from Point Alabasche, on the 24th, that seven of our gunboats had been fired, after being overpowered by the enemy. The Navy Department received a similar despatch last Saturday, but it is not known what boats are referred to.

The Richmond Examiner also contains the following:

Savannah, May 1.—General Lawton has personally communicated to the City Council his determination to surrender the city. The Council have resolved to sustain General Lawton.

Memphis, April 29.—Dr. Fowlkes, of the Memphis Avalanche, has been arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the planters against the government.

Charleston, May 1.—The Federals have captured a small battery of two guns near White Point, 22 miles from Charleston.

General Evans has sent a force to look after the Yankees.

The Navy Department to day received the following:

FLAG SHIP WABASH,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 8, 1862.

I have just time this morning, before the departure of the Susquehanna, to inform the Department of the arrival here of the rebel steamer Isabel Ella Worley, in charge of Lieut. Wilson and a prize crew, she having been captured by the St. Jago de Cuba, Commander Ridgely, one hundred miles nor h of Abacco. She is deeply loaded with Enfield rifles, and has, it is supposed, rifled cannon in her fore hold, which has not yet been examined. These arms were taken on board, of course, at one of the neutral colonies off our coast. I am informed by Lieut. Gibson that the St. Jago de Cuba discovered and chased the Nashville, but the latter was too swift for her. The Nashville also had arms on board for the rebels, intending to run the blockade, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. F. DUPONT,
Flag officer Commanding, &c.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 18th ult. the army forces under General Reno debarked at Cobb's Point, North Carolina, for the purpose of destroying the locks of the Dismal Swamp Canal. Having retired without accomplishing their object, Com. Rouse determined to destroy the canal with the naval forces under his command. The following is the report of the successful accomplishment of the work:

UNITED STATES STEAMER COM. PERRY,
OFF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., April 26.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I left this place on the 22d inst., on the Lockwood, with the Whitehead and Putnam in company, each with an officer and a detachment of men on board, the Lockwood towing the wrecking schooner Emma Slade, with apparatus for blowing up the banks to block up the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, at the mouth of the North River. We were joined by the Shawshee, having in tow a schooner which had been sent the day before to Roanoke Island to be filled with sand.

On the afternoon of the 23d 50 men were landed on each bank, while a launch with a heavy 12-pounder was sent up the canal, and with this force we moved up two miles, examining the banks to find the best place for operations. I concluded to place the obstructions near the mouth, that the men, while at work, might be under cover of the guns of the steamers, and the enemy prevented from moving it. The schooner was sunk just inside of the canal, and with brush, stumps, rails, trunks of trees, and earth, the passage was obstructed from the schooner about 50 yards above. We were occupied from noon till sunset of the 23d, and from 7:30 A. M. of the 24th till half an hour after sunset. Earth was thrown in by hand as far as could be. We had no wheelbarrow to carry it to the middle. Prof. Maillefat, of the New York Submarine Engineer Company, and his assistants, were of the greatest aid to me. Indeed I was merely governed by his advice, as he is more familiar with this kind of work than I am. He is of the opinion that it will require two or three months' labor with a dredging machine to remove what we have placed in a day and a half. He says it will be easier and cheaper to cut a new outlet than to remove the obstructions. The rebels have, I think, no thought of using the canal, as they have themselves been obstructing it above and below the bridge. It would be well to send a steamer there daily, with the lumber well water-soaked, and sunk.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
C. W. FLOSSER,
Lieutenant Commanding.

To S. C. Rowan, commanding Naval forces inner waters of North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 3.

The Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., one of the fathers of American Methodism, died at his residence in this city this morning.

The schooner Levi Rowe, from Nassau on the 19th of April, has arrived. All business there was at a dead lock, except that of furnishing supplies to the rebel States. The British steamers S. Southwich, Ella Worley, Gladiator, and the war-steamer Bull Dog, were in port; also the rebel steamers Nashville and Cecil. It is reported that Commodore McKillass, of the British war-steamer Bull Dog, said that he would like to get a dig at the damned Yankees.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The gunboat Santiago de Cuba, from Port Royal on the 30th ult., has arrived. She brings as a prize the rebel steamer Isabell, formerly the Ella Worley, captured while on her way from Nassau to Charleston, with arms, ammunition, wines, cigars, and medicine. The Santiago de Cuba chased the Nashville, but the latter was too swift for her. The Santiago de Cuba also captured a schooner from Charleston with cotton; also two other schooners with cargoes for Southern ports.

BOSTON, May 3.

Col. Davidson, of the Third Mississippi regiment, captured at Fort Donelson, died at Fort Warren on Tuesday. His body has been sent to his friends.

Austin E. Smith, late Naval Agent at San Francisco, has been released from Fort Warren, in exchange for Wm. Ayres, of Philadelphia, who was captured while rambling over the battle-field of Bull Run, after the evacuation of Manassas.

CAIRO, May 3.

Deserters at the fleet report that Hollins continues his preparations to attack Com. Foote, loudly boasting that he will sink the entire fleet or drive them to Cincinnati. The rebels are continually throwing shells into the works between the fleet and the fort, occasionally firing in the direction of the flotilla, but without effect, as the boats are out of range.

The news from Tennessee is contraband. No fighting up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The river has fallen two inches during the last eighteen hours.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have the ramparts, guns, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. We hold the entire rebel works, which our engineers report very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit, supported by infantry. I move Franklin's division and as much more as I can transport by water to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. The gunboats have gone up York river. Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall push the enemy to the wall.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

[Army Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

YORKTOWN, May 4.

We entered the enemy's works at five o'clock this morning, which their rear deserted four hours before. Everything was found in utter confusion. About fifty pieces of heavy artillery were left spiked; also a large amount of medical stores, ammunition, camp equipage, tents, and private property of the officers. A negro found here says the rebels threw away a large amount of ordnance stores into the river.

Several deserters have come into our lines. One states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels, and that they feared the success of our gunboats in York and James rivers, which would cut off their communication. Gen. Johnson gave the order to evacuate on Thursday, to begin the following morning, which was done. Magruder, it is said, strenuously opposed evacuating, saying: "If they could not whip the Federals here, they could not any where in Virginia."

General Lee, Rebel Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Yorktown on Wednesday, and examined McClellan's works minutely, after which it is supposed he recommended the evacuation, deeming his own works untenable.

Deserters agree that their troops were much demoralized and disheartened when the order to evacuate was given, as all anticipated a fight there.

The rebels had 100,000 men on the Peninsula; also 490 pieces of field artillery.

It is believed the rebels have fallen back to Chickahominy Creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Gen. Stoneman, in command of a large force of cavalry an artillery, is pursuing the enemy, and will probably come up with their rear before night, if they remain near Williamsburg.

Gunboats have passed Yorktown, and are now shelling the shores on their way up the river. Following them are a number of vessels loaded with troops to effect a landing.

An official report, just received, says the enemy left seventy-one guns in the works at Gloucester Point. Ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter, just come in, reports that Jeff. Davis came with Lee on Wednesday, and, after a consultation with the prominent officers, all agreed to evacuate except Magruder.

It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements Thursday by steamers from Richmond, but they did not disembark.

Gen. Jo. Johnson's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The following report has just been received from Fortress Monroe:

Yorktown was evacuated last night. We now occupy the enemy's works. They left a large amount of camp equipage and guns, which they could not destroy for fear of being seen.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Butler, at Ship Island, giving accounts of the operations in his department previous to the capture of New Orleans. There is nothing generally interesting in it.

The War Department, at noon to-day, received advices from Gen. Halleck which indicate that important events will take place in the neighborhood of Corinth in two or three days.

There is authority for stating that there is not a shadow of foundation for the rumor of French intervention for an armstice with the rebels.

CAIRO, May 4.

Intelligence from the army before Corinth has been received to six o'clock last night.

General Halleck has removed his headquarters twelve miles towards the front. Our advance was within two miles of the enemy's outer works. An entire column was still pressing forward. Skirmishes between our advance and the rebels are of daily occurrence, the latter making but slight show of resistance and then falling back.

On Thursday, four hundred Germans, from a Louisiana regiment, who had been sent out from the rebel camp on outpost duty, came into our lines in a body, with white flags on their guns, and gave themselves up as deserters.

Maj. Gen. Lovell's advance was at Grenada, Miss., fortifying that place, which is naturally a strong position. They also confirm the report that Beauregard has been reinforced from all parts of the Gulf States, merchants and business men having closed their stores and flocked to his standard.

No news from the flotilla.

A refugee from Vicksburg, who left Memphis Thursday, says the full particulars of the fall of New Orleans have been published. It produced great consternation in all the river towns below Vicksburg. Natchez was almost deserted, most of the people having fled to the interior.

Large numbers of rebel steamboats have gone up White river. For what purpose it is not known.

It was believed at Memphis that Farragut's fleet would not come as far up the river as that city.

The steamer Edward Wilson was fired into on Friday night by rebel cavalry, six miles below Savannah, wounding five soldiers.

The gunboat Tyler having went down, shelled the woods, and notified the people in the vicinity that their property would be burned on a repetition of the occurrence.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.

The Merrimac made her appearance beyond Sewall's Point at 10 o'clock to-day. She stopped off the Point and up to 4 o'clock has not changed location. She is not attended by other gunboats. It is supposed her design is to prevent any expedition up the James River to cut off the retreat from Yorktown.

The deserters arrived here report the evacuation of Mulberry Island and Jamestown yesterday evening.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The steamer Empire City, from Port Royal, arrived with the prize steamer Nastro Signore. The Captains and crews of the prizes Dixie, Wave, and Bella are prisoners aboard the Empire City.

The steamer Roanoke, from Havana on the 29th ult., arrived with advices from Mexico.

The French Commissioners had stated that they would no longer treat with the present Mexican Government, which they style an oppressive monarchy, and that they shall aid and protect Almonte, as he came on the express invitation of the Emperor, who expected to open hostilities between the allies and the Mexican troops. The French have declared war, which the Mexicans accept, though Juarez says his Government has been disposed to adopt all honorable conciliatory measures, but force must be met by force.

The Spanish troops are arriving at Havana in English war vessels.

Gen. Prim was to embark on the 25th, with the last of his command.

The prime motive for French intervention is said to be the establishment of some government which will pay the $52,000,000 scrip issued by Miramon and Zuluszo.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

The United States steamer Mercedita, on the 27th ult., near Hole in the Wall, captured the steamer Bermuda, having 42,000 pounds powder, seven field carriages, a number of common swords, pistols, shells, fuses, cartridges, saltpetre, saddles, tin, &c. She was taken to Philadelphia for adjudication.

KANSAS CITY, May 3.

Another battle has taken place between General Canby and the Texans, at Peralto, on the Rio Grande, where the Texans had fortified themselves. The enemy were defeated.

Our loss 25 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

General Canby, with a portion of his command, had made a detour and got below the enemy, while Major Paul was in their rear.

The whole of the enemy's command will probably be taken, as their only alternative is to surrender or flee to the mountains where the Indians await them.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.

It is reported that Com. Tatnall and the principal officers of the Merrimac have resigned. She lies off the Marine Hospital at Craney Island, fast to a buoy. She now mounts 12 guns.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 2.

From the fleet we learn of the capture of Baton Rouge and the Confederate arsenal.

PITTSBURG LANDING, May 2.

A general order was issued yesterday transferring Major General Thomas' division from the army of the Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Major General Thomas takes command of the army, formerly under Grant, of which the divisions of McClernand and Wallace are to constitute a reserve under McClernand. Maj. Gen. Grant will retain command of his district, including the army corps of Tennessee, but in the present movement will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the department.

CHICAGO, May 3.

The Memphis Argus of the 29th has the following despatches:

Corinth, April 28.—Beauregard is moving large bodies of troops southward. Some go by rail, others on foot. A few have gone West. It is generally understood that he is evacuating, though he declines answering questions. He says President Davis understands his movements.

Corinth, April 28.—Purdy was evacuated last night, and has since been burned. Every building is said to be destroyed. The Yankees are moving in that direction. Our outposts had a skirmish with their advance early this morning, capturing sixty prisoners, including nine commissioned officers.

Fort Wright, April 28.—There has been no change in affairs here since Saturday. Steamers and gunboats from below have arrived. The Yankee fleet has moved higher up the stream, and is now lying opposite Osceola, excepting three mortars, which still keep up their harmless firing.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 2.

A refugee from Norfolk left last night in a row boat and arrived this morning.

Commodore Tatnall had sealed orders on Monday and sailed, but opening them in Elizabeth river found he was ordered to run the blockade and proceed to York river. He thereupon returned to Norfolk and immediately resigned his commission, together with his chief officers.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, May 5.

REMARKS.—There is a steady demand for gold, the bankers buying at 1¼@1½ ℘ cent premium, and selling at 2. The bankers continue to draw on the East at ¼@⅜ cent premium, and receive Eastern exchange at ⅛@¼ discount. Currency is scarce, the Treasury notes furnishing the greater portion of the circulating medium, they being esteemed as the best par funds. We give elsewhere a carefully corrected bank-note list, showing the rates for depreciated currency, and indicating the issues which are accredited par funds here.

The crop of winter wheat in the great wheat-growing States of the West is represented to be most promising. That, however, is not the case with the spring wheat in the same localities. The season has been unusually backward, and the continued heavy rains have caused a delay in the preparation of the ground for the seed. These annoyances will serve to render the crop of that description of wheat shorter than heretofore, and that consideration cannot fail to enhance the demand for wheat.

The prospect for a full tobacco crop in the Southwest is most encouraging. The failure to place a tax on the raw material has inspired planters with confidence, and we may expect a large yield of this profitable crop.

The weather is clear and cool, with indications of a cessation of rain to an extent that will enable farmers to prepare their grounds for the approaching seed time. The river was at flood hight at the time our last weekly report was made up, but has declined rapidly, with eight feet water in the canal. Save in the staple of tobacco, the business of the week has been limited generally at unchanged prices.

[It must be remembered that our quotations contemplate the wholesale rates, unless otherwise stated.]

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ℘ cent at 35c, and 98 ℘ cent at 45c.

APPLES, POTATOES, &C.—Few apples in market. Light sales at $3 50@5 00 ℘ bbl. We quote potatoes at 75@85c ℘ bbl. Sales of onions at 40@50c ℘ bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter in demand at 18@22c. Western Reserve cheese dull at 8@8½c, Hamburg 9c, and English Dairy 10c ℘ lb.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—There have been no transactions reported. The stock is still held out of the market.

BEANS.—Sales white beans $1 50@1 60 ℘ bushel.

COAL.—Good supply. Sales of the best Pittsburg by boat the load at 7½@8c; retailing at 12c.

COTTON, &C.—Some light receipts both of raw cotton and yarns from Tennessee. Sales of middling cotton at 23@25c. G. W. and Cannelton sheetings 14@14½c. The rates for Tennessee yarns are 20, 21, and 22c for 500, 600, and 700. A large sale of batting at 15c ℘ lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—Fair demand for peaches at $2@2 20 ℘ bushel. Apples dull at 85@$1 ℘ bushel.

EGGS.—Plentiful at 4@5c ℘ dozen.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Demand mostly for consumption at $3 25, $4 25, and $4 75 for fine, superfine, and extra family. Liberal receipts and sales of wheat at 80@85c for red and prime white. Sales of shelled and ear corn in bulk at 33@34c for the shelled and 32c for ear. A sale of 10,000 bushels oats at 30@31c, without sacks. Rye is in demand at 40@45c.

FEATHERS.—There is a fair demand at 28@30c.

FLAXSEED.—Unchanged, with sales at the mills at $1 25 per bushel.

GROCERIES.—Good demand with a fair market. Sales of fair Orleans sugar in bbls at 10@10½c and refined at 13@13½c. Liberal sales of molasses at 42@43c in bbls and 44@45c in half bbls. Light business in coffee at 20½@21c for Rio.

HAY.—There is a better demand for the Government, with sales hard-pressed timothy at $13 75, $14, and $14 50.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—We quote green hides at 4½@5c, and dry at 11@11½c. There is an increased demand for leather at the following quotations: Harness 23@25c, bridle (black) 30@34c, bridle (fair) 3[illegible]@33c, hog skin 9@10c, upper-leather 27@33c, calf (city) 18@24c.

HEMP.—Demand somewhat improved, with sales prime Kentucky at $65 ℘ ton.

IRON AND NAILS.—Pig iron is held at $27@30 ℘ ton. We quote stone-coal bar iron at 3¼@3[illegible]c, and charcoal at 3¾@4c ℘ lb, and the other sizes at same rate tariff prices. Nails firm at the advance; we quote tenpenny at $3 90@3 [illegible] ℘ keg, wholesale, and $3 25 retail, with corresponding rates for the other sizes. Stock in first hands ample, with a fair demand.

LINSEED OIL.—Sales at the mills at 90c ℘ gallon.

SEEDS.—Market dull. We quote as follows: Stripped Kentucky Blue Grass, per bushel (14 lbs), $1; Cleaned do, ℘ bushel (14 lbs), $1 25; extra cleaned do, ℘ bushel (14 lbs), $2 50; orchard grass, ℘ bushel (14 lbs), 75c; red top or herd grass, ℘ bushel (14 lbs), $1 10; timothy, ℘ bushel (45 lbs), $2 50; red clover, ℘ bushel (60 lbs) $4@4 75; hemp, ℘ bushel (44 lbs) $2 50; Maclura or Osage orange, ℘ bushel (33 lbs), $18; Canary, ℘ 100 lbs, $8; white Dutch clover, ℘ 100 lbs, $30; Lucerne, ℘ 100 lbs, $30; top onions, ℘ bushel (28 lbs) $3 50; hydraulic cement (manufacturers' prices) ℘ bbl, $1 75; calcined plaster, ℘ bbl, $3; agricultural or land plaster, ℘ bbl, $2 52; white lime (unslacked), ℘ bbl, 90c; Peruvian guano, ℘ 100 lbs, $6.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—There is a fair demand. Sales 75 boxes family and No. 1 soap at 4½c ℘ lb, 100 boxes German soap at 5½@6c, 300 boxes star candles at 14c for light weight and 16c for full weight.

SALT.—Sales Kanawha at 50c ℘ bushel.

TOBACCO.—Owing to the heavy receipts prices have become little easier to the purchaser, especially for the lower grades. The sales of the week sum up 901 hhds against 957 hhds the previous week. We make some reductions in our quotations, as follows:

Trash	$4 25@ 4 75
Lugs	5 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf	7 00@ 8 00
Good and fine	9 00@14 00

WHISKY.—Little change in the market for raw, with sales at the close at 18½c.

WOOL.—We quote unwashed at 28@30c, and washed at 40c.

FREIGHTS.—Freights are very plentiful. We quote pound freights to the various points as follows: To Pittsburg 25c, Cairo 30c, Tennessee river 50c, Cumberland river 50c, St. Louis 25c.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Bolby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.
LOUISVILLE, May 3, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard during the week ending to-day has been tolerably fair.

CATTLE.—There was a very good supply of cattle in this market during the past week, and they were sold nearly as fast as they came in. This yard was empty on Thursday last. Yesterday at noon a lot of 60 head came in, and about half of them were sold before night, and at somewhat advanced prices. A great many were purchased during the week by contractors for the army. The prices range about the same as last week.

HOGS.—The number of hogs in market during the week was rather large, and there are upwards of 100 head in the yard at present unsold. Prices range fully ¼c ℘ lb lower.

SHEEP.—The arrivals were small, and none in at present. Prices remain unchanged.

PRICES.

Cattle, first quality, extra	$3 00@3 55 ℘ 100 lbs gross
" 2d rate	1 75@2 00
" 3d "	1 75@[illegible]
Hogs	2 75@[illegible]
Sheep	2 00@[illegible]

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE [illegible]

Cattle [illegible]
Hogs [illegible]
Sheep [illegible]

Bourbon House Stock Market—Downing & [illegible].
LOUISVILLE, [illegible]

There has been no material change [illegible] stock market at the Bourbon House [illegible] week. Stock has arrived pretty freely [illegible] fast as they arrived at fair prices. Government contractors have been [illegible] seemed willing to purchase all offering [illegible] would fill their contracts.

Money seems to be plenty, and a li[illegible] be gradually springing up.

CATTLE.—The receipts were fair. [illegible] prices on arrival.

HOGS.—There were but few in [illegible] seem to be on the decline.

Prices last week.

Cattle, common and rough	$2 00@[illegible]
Good and extra fine	3 00@[illegible]
Hogs, good, corn fed	3 00@[illegible]
Sheep and Lambs	2 50@[illegible]

$2 25 to $3 50 ℘ 100 lbs. gross.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE [illegible]

Cattle [illegible]
Sheep [illegible]
Hogs [illegible]

HORSES AND MULES.

LOUISVILLE, [illegible]

HORSES—There is a good demand for [illegible] government buying all that offer. [illegible] $80@90. Little demand for fancy h[illegible]

There is no market for mules, the [illegible] declined to purchase. The nominal [illegible] mules over four years old are $100@[illegible]

STOCK OF COFFEE AT NEW YORK, MAY 1.

	1860.	
Rio, bags	10,390	[illegible]
Maracaibo, bags	2,627	[illegible]
Ceara, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Domingo, bags	800	[illegible]
Jamaica, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laguayra, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Java, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Java, mats	18,644	[illegible]
Ceylon, mats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon, bags	2,350	[illegible]
Costa Rica, bags	355	[illegible]
Singapore, mats	1,522	[illegible]
Total bags and mats	34,642	[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL [illegible]

According to the reports from the places in the city, there have been [illegible]

	Beeves.	[illegible]
At Allerton's	3,695	[illegible]
At Browning's	154	[illegible]
At O'Brien's	37	[illegible]
At Chamberlin's	37	[illegible]
Total	3,923	[illegible]
Total previous week	5,059	[illegible]

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 29.—The state of [illegible] ket this week disappoints the [illegible] From the large number at Albany [illegible] other roads, it was anticipated that [illegible] overwhelming supply on the market [illegible] go down far below last week, leaving [illegible] at the reduced rate. Under this [illegible] many cattle were marketed in for [illegible] sold at rates equal to half a cent [illegible] quotations of last week. For once [illegible] advocates for a Monday market [illegible] they may every week. It is [illegible] prices are $3 to $5 a head better [illegible] tually better than this day week. [illegible] that the market will close to-morrow [illegible] week ago, unless there should be [illegible] fresh stock, which is not improbable [illegible] several droves somewhere along [illegible] side of Buffalo, which were held back [illegible] were afraid to risk the chance of [illegible] The number reported at Forty [illegible] this week, is 3,860, which is over 900 [illegible] last week, and prices on the average [illegible] same, butchers all say higher. The [illegible] stock is made up of good, fair quality [illegible] certain that the market to-day has [illegible] for droves by the Government [illegible] out 300 of the best of the cattle [illegible] butchers was somewhat checked by [illegible]

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

The weather having cleared up [illegible] yesterday, and butchers, finding [illegible] prove inadequate to the demand, [illegible] paid their prices, and nearly [illegible] fore dark, so that the few cattle [illegible] have been sold at rates of yesterday [illegible] has proved, on the whole, a shade [illegible] and has improved from the opening [illegible] had been on sale. Drovers leave [illegible] much better than they entered it [illegible] next week will not prove any worse [illegible]

THE SHEEP MARKET.

It is not always that light receipts [illegible] but it is so this week. So it was [illegible] witnessed on Tuesday, in Sixth street [illegible] a head advance upon the rates current [illegible] Some lots of clipped sheep sold at [illegible] pound, live weight. We noticed a [illegible] ped sheep, held at $4 25, that we [illegible] anything over $5 the each. We [illegible] house lambs sold at $5 each, [illegible] lambs in the same pen at the same [illegible]

The principal part of the stock in [illegible] day and Tuesday, came from Phil[illegible] supply from Albany having failed. [illegible] erally anticipated that the price of [illegible] as the price of wool is such as to [illegible] on to their stock.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 13,367.

Quotations, $4 50@3 87½ per [illegible] cornfed hogs, and $3 15@3 50 for [illegible] market is quite overstocked with [illegible] fit for stock, for which there is no [illegible] by the fact that some lots have been [illegible] sent to Brighton, and finding no [illegible] back here to sell at the low rates [illegible]

WILMINGTON, April 29.

Fort Macon surrendered on Friday, the 2[illegible] after a bombardment of ten and a half hours. The batteries were planted behind a heavy sand b[illegible] The breaching battery was 1,100 feet distant, [illegible] the mortars 1,400 feet. The garrison was allow[illegible] the honors of war. The officers retained the[illegible] side-arms. Seven men were killed and eight[illegible] wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Br[illegible] adier-Generals Mitchel and Ord to be Major-Ge[illegible] erals of Volunteers, and Captain John Gibbo[illegible] of the Fourth Artillery, to be a Brigadier-Gener[illegible]

Vessels that go South, excepting those in [illegible] employ of the Government, no matter what the[illegible] cargoes, will be seized and confiscated.

According to a recent order from the War D[illegible] partment, when the care of sick and wounded s[illegible] diers is assumed by the State from which th[illegible] come, the subsistence officer will commute th[illegible] rations at twenty-five cents.

[From the Correspondent of the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 2d, 6 P. M.

The rebels opened this morning with their [illegible] columbiads, 68-pounders, planted on the heig[illegible] of Yorktown. Our No. 1 battery of 100 pound[illegible] and 200 pounders was then brought to bear up[illegible] the only gun which has given us any troub[illegible] Our shot were falling over and around it, w[illegible] every prospect of its being very soon dismount[illegible] when, on its twenty-third discharge, the enem[illegible] gun burst into a thousand pieces, tearing off [illegible] parapet, and making havoc with the crowd w[illegible] were collected around at the time.

No less than ten persons were standing on t[illegible] parapet within six feet of the gun, besides th[illegible] who were hid from view by the works. T[illegible] destruction of life must have been considerab[illegible] This was the only gun which the rebels h[illegible] shown capable of doing No. 1 battery any har[illegible] All the firing on their side ceased, while our g[illegible] were manned with renewed vigor, directing th[illegible] shells into the town.

About one hundred shots were fired by our g[illegible] up to two o'clock this afternoon, when all fir[illegible] ceased.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

Despatches from Gen. Halleck received to-da[illegible] contain nothing of the reported evacuation [illegible] Corinth. It is discredited. Deserters from t[illegible] rebel army here continue to be numerous. The[illegible] are coming in daily—almost hourly—and all ag[illegible] in their statements of the rebel force being abo[illegible] 100,000, and of a very general depression [illegible] spirits among both officers and men. The new[illegible] our recent victories is sedulously kept from the[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 3.

A special to the Tribune, giving an account [illegible] the capture of Fort Macon, says: The fire of [illegible] batteries dismounted 13 guns and tore up t[illegible] glacis and ramparts in the most effective mann[illegible] of 1,100 shot and shell thrown by them at t[illegible] fort, 560 struck the works. The guns of the f[illegible] were worked with skill and courage, but the sa[illegible] hills of our position offered complete protection [illegible] our men.

The hoisting of the white flag was greeted [illegible] a conference with General Parks and a suspe[illegible] sion of hostilities until the following mornin[illegible] During the night the proposition to surrend[illegible] was communicated to General Burnside and [illegible] the morning articles of agreement were signe[illegible] The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war a[illegible] were placed on parole, and were allowed to ta[illegible] their private effects with them. The officers r[illegible] tained their side arms.

These were the terms originally proposed [illegible] Gen. Parks, but refused by Col. White, the com[illegible] mander of the fort.

The surrender of Fort Macon gives Gen. Bur[illegible] side a port of entry with secure anchorage for [illegible] heaviest vessels. It gives the government a[illegible] other of the stolen fortifications with 50 guns a[illegible] 2,000 pounds of powder, with shot and shell [illegible] proportion, 400 stand of arms, a large store of pr[illegible] visions, 430 prisoners, and 30 horses. It reliev[illegible] a portion of the blockading squadron for servi[illegible] elsewhere, and ensures the retention of this di[illegible] trict.

MARRIED,

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's fath[illegible] in Jefferson county, WM. G. REASOR, Esq., and M[illegible] MATILDA GOSS.

DIED,

On the 16th instant in Franklin county, Ky., AL[illegible] G., wife of Fisher C. Henry, and daughter of the la[illegible] Dr. Charles G. Mitchell.

At his residence in Jefferson county, Kentucky, Marc[illegible] 27th, 1862, WILLIAM KENNEDY, in his sixty-seve[illegible] year of his age.

In Louisville, on the morning of the 29th instant, [illegible] consumption, Miss MARTHA JANE VOSS, in the 16th y[illegible] of her age.

In Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 20th instant, FR[illegible] NIVEN, youngest daughter of Robert L. and Euphe[illegible] Wintersmith, aged 4 years and 7 months.

In Lebanon, Tenn., April 15, 1862, CALVIN W. JA[illegible] SON, a native of Chatham county, North Caroli[illegible] aged fifty years.

At Woodland Cottage, Oldham county, on the 20th [illegible] April, FANNIE P. BEARD, eldest daughter of Joseph [illegible] Beard.

In Jamestown, Ky., at 6 o'clock A. M., on Sunda[illegible] April 27th, 1862, of typhoid fever, MARY ELIZABE[illegible] daughter of G. W. and Eliza Twiddell, aged 10 years [illegible] 8 months, and 4 days.

On Thursday, May 1st, PATRICK HENRY POPE, [illegible] J. F. and Urith Lawrence, aged 17 months and 4 days.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.—Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections should never fail to put one of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges in the mouth before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.
m5 d2&w1

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them, is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.
a29 d6&w

☞ We wish to say to our friends among the army sutlers—and their name is legion—that they should never be without a supply of Perry Davis's Pain-killer, the greatest medicine of the age. Every soldier wants it; the army surgeons want it; the wagoners and farriers want it; and all of our volunteer nurses—God bless them—should, never fail to have a supply when starting on their errands of mercy. It is put up in neat boxes of two dozen each, securely packed in sawdust. Can be transported over any road without danger of breaking. Wilson & Peter, R. A. Wilder, Rich & Co., R. A. Robinson & Co., Raymond & Tyler, wholesale agents, Louisville; J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors, Cincinnati.

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY.

SWEET-POTATO PLANTS.

HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age.

MAYSVILLE COAL OIL.

READY.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General Commission Merchants and Bankers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

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DRY GOODS.

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CARRIAGES. Rockaways and Coaches.

4

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Agricultural.

BLACK LEG—BLOODY SCOURS—CARROTS FOR CALVES.—*Eds. Rural New Yorker:*—I wish to inquire, through the Rural New Yorker, whether carrots are good to feed calves or young cattle in cold weather? Also, what are the symptoms and remedies for the disease in cattle called black leg. Out of fifteen calves I have lost six, and some of my neighbors say it is the effect of feeding carrots, but I think it is black leg, yet I am not at all acquainted with the disease. Also, what is the remedy for bloody scours in young calves while feeding on milk?

E. DAVIS, *Belmont*, 1862.

The disease known by the general term of Black Leg seems to be possessed of as many names as there are parts of the animal system in which it is wont to develop itself. According to its location it is known as quarter-ill, black-quarter, quarter-evil, blood-sticking, joint-murrain, etc. With its multiplicity of titles, there are a thousand-and-one modes of treatment. Even our most distinguished veterinarians, and writers upon topics immediately connected with animal health, are at utter variance in diagnosis and manner of management. Under such circumstances we deem it best to lay before our correspondent the *rationale* of the two leading pathological systems, leaving him the choice, and the subject open for the views of correspondents.

Youatt, who is classed among the "orthodox veterinary writers," says: "Thousands of cattle fall victims every year to a disease which, from its virulent character and speedy course, may be termed inflammatory fever. A disease of this character, but known by a number of strange yet expressive terms, is occasionally prevalent and exceedingly fatal among cattle in every district. The very name of the disease, *inflammatory fever*, indicates the mode of treatment. In a case of excessive vascular action, the first and most important step is copious bleeding. As much blood must be taken as the animal will bear to lose; and the stream must flow on until the beast staggers or threatens to fall. Here, more than in any other disease, there must be no foolish directions about quantities. *As much blood must be taken away as can be got;* for it is only by bold depletory measures that a malady can be subdued that runs its course so rapidly. Purging must immediately follow. Epsom salts are the best purgative. A pound and a half, dissolved in water or gruel, and poured down the throat as gently as possible, should be the first dose; and no aromatic should accompany it. If this does not operate in the course of six hours, another pound should be given; and, after that, half-pound doses every six hours until the effect is produced. At the expiration of the six hours the patient should be carefully examined. Is the pulse slower, softer? If not, he must be bled a second time, and until the circulation is once more affected. If the animal be somewhat better, yet not to the extent that could be wished, the practitioner would be warranted in bleeding again, provided the sinking and fluttering of the pulse does not indicate the commencement of debility. If the pulse is a little quieted, and purging has taken place, and the animal is somewhat more himself, the treatment should be followed up by the diligent exhibition of sedative medicines. A drachm and a half of digitalis, and one drachm of emetic tartar, and half an ounce of nitre, should be given three times every day; and setons inserted in the dewlap. Those of black hellebore root are the best, as producing the quickest and most extensive inflammation."

If ulcers have broken out, and the process of sloughing commenced when the practitioner is first called in, Youatt would dispense with bleeding, but would give physic, which would act both as an aromatic and purgative, in order to rouse the energies of the digestive system and to get rid of the offensive and dangerous matter collected in the intestinal canal. Epsom salts are the best. The enlargements about the knee and elbow, stifle and hock, should be fomented with warm water; and any considerable indurations, especially about the joints, embrocated with equal parts of turpentine, hartshorn, and camphorated spirits. All ulcers should be carefully and throughly washed several times every day, with a solution of the chloride of lime. Half an ounce of the powder in a gallon of water will give a solution of sufficient strength. Tonics should on no account be neglected, but be administered simply to rouse to action the languid or almost lifeless powers of the animal. Prevention of this malady is the only cure worth notice. A piece of short or inferior keep should be reserved as a digesting place in which the cattle may be occasionally turned to empty and exercise themselves. Those observed to advance very fast may be bled monthly for several months; but occasional purgatives of alterative medicines would prevent those diseases which take their rise in over-repletion and accumulation, and are far better than bleeding.

The other system, whose great exponent in our country is Dr. Dadd, is deserving of extreme scrutiny at the hands of breeders. In the opinion of Dr. D., this is an epizootic affection, and, like most diseases of that character, its pathology is obscure, Indeed, Dr. D. thinks that we know as little concerning its causes as we do about those promotive of cholera, influenza, potato rot, etc. The only way to prevent its appearance is to keep cattle in a physiological condition by proper attention to breeding, feeding, rearing, and housing. Animals in a perfectly healthy state are certain to enjoy immunity from it and other diseases. Dr. Dadd considers it unfortunate that black leg should ever have been classed as an inflammatory affection, "for the error has led to a system of practice as disastrous as the cattle plague." He quotes from Youatt, whose mode of treatment we have already given, and wonders "how any creature can survive such barbarous treatment." Blood-letting and purging have no good effect in a disease so prostrating as this, and which runs its course to mortification so rapidly. The proper mode is to *furnish life-sustaining agents;* not deplete and weaken the animal economy.

The course of treatment pursued by Dr. D. is thus commenced: Spirits of hartshorn, four drachms; tar water, one quart; tincture of bloodroot, one ounce. Mix the hartshorn and tar water first, then add the bloodroot. Drench. (No. 1.) The object in giving the hartshorn is to decarbonize the blood, and impart healthy stimulus to the nutrient system of bloodvessels and nerves. Should the animal exhibit any lameness in the back or hind quarters, apply oil of cedar, two ounces; sulphuric ether, two ounces; tincture of capsicum, one ounce; cod-liver oil, six ounces. First mix the two oils, then add the ether, and shake thoroughly; lastly, add the tincture. The object in applying this preparation is to arouse capillary action, and thus prevent the engorgements, which, according to the best authorities, are everywhere found.

Four hours after giving dose No. 1 drench the patient with the following: Liquid tar, one ounce; glycerine, four ounces; thin gruel, one quart. This dose may be repeated, if the urgency of the case demands it, at intervals of four hours, until symptoms of improvement are observable. The tar is a powerful antiseptic, preventing decomposition, emphysema, and mortification. All sores and ulcers must be dressed with pyroligneous acid, and kept constantly sprinkled with powdered bloodroot. All abscesses must be punctured with a thumb lancet, their contents evacuated by pressure, and syringed with soap suds, and their cavities crammed with fine salt. Should any sores or ulcers be observed about the muzzle, mouth, or throat, tincture of matico is the remedy, or liquid tar; one ounce of the same may be introduced into the mouth of the patient; it will surely do good. If the patient is weak and debilitated, tonics are indicated; goldenseal, in two drachm doses, may be incorporated in the food, in direct ratio to the urgency of the case.

Scours in calves is attended with much acidity of the stomach, and a corrective of this peculiarity is first needed, by the administration of a mild purgative, and afterwards by the use of chalk. We have heretofore given a mode of treatment which has, we believe, given satisfaction where tried, and now republish the same. Two ounces of castor oil, or three ounces of Epsom salts, may be given. Opium, in some form or other, must always be united with the chalk. It is of no use to get rid of one complaint when others are lurking and ready to appear. It will not be sufficient to neutralize the acidity of the stomach; the mouths of the vessels that are pouring out all this mucus and blood must be stopped; and we have not a more powerful or useful medicine than this. It acts by removing the irritation about the orifices of the exhalent vessels, and when this is effected, they will cease to pour out so much fluid. Other astringents may be added, and carminative mingled with the whole, to recall the appetite and rouse the bowels to healthy action. The following medicine will present the best combinations of all these things: Take prepared chalk, two drachms; powdered opium, ten grains; powdered catechu, half a drachm; ginger, half a drachm; essence of peppermint, five drops. Mix and give twice every day in half a pint of gruel. This will be the proper dose for a calf from a fortnight to two months old. If the animal is older the dose may be increased one half.

Dr. Dadd, in his Diseases of Cattle, says that when sucking calves are under treatment, the mother should have a few doses of the following compound: Finely-powdered charcoal, eight ounces; lime water, four ounces; tincture of matico, two ounces; water, one pint. Divide into four parts, and give one portion every four hours. The same may be used for calves, only in smaller quantity.

Rural New Yorker.

☞ The following Kentucky soldiers died last week in the military hospitals and camps in the vicinity of St. Louis: Daniel Raley, Co. F, 17th Reg.; Joseph Helgus and Peter Drum, Co. E, 2d Reg.; Wilson Oxiadine, Co. C, and Hiram Newberry, Co. D, 18th Reg.; W. H. Clarkson, Co. F, 9th Reg.; John Simpson, Co. D, 25th Reg.; W. H. Dodd, Co. E, 26th Reg.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

OUR FIRST ALABAMA LETTER.

DECATUR, ALA., April 22, 1862.

However much the daring movement of Gen. Mitchel may have astonished and challenged the admiration of the North, it has astonished the people of this region a vast deal more, though I doubt that their admiration of it is as great as our own. If any part of the Confederacy was considered by its inhabitants invulnerable to invasion, it was this particular portion in the heart of the new government. They admitted the possibility of reaching Savannah or Mobile, or even Charleston—they found excuses for the surrender of Hatteras and even Pulaski—but they can't understand how Gen. Mitchel got across Tennessee into Alabama and took Decatur. They are not willing to admit that it has been done—they almost continue still to look upon it as an impossibility—the very idea of which is chimerical.

I shouldn't wonder if, after all, we will have to give the "*Palm Napoleon*" to Gen. Mitchel. First McClellan was to be a Napoleon for his work in Western Virginia, and then McDowell for what he was to do at Bull Run and didn't; and then McClellan again and then Buell, till at last nobody knows who is our Napoleon. But General Mitchel, to speak seriously, is the only man in command in the West who has to any knowledge or observation shown any great ability in handling a small and mobile force with effect. We have had immense corps in the field who have been moved, as queens are on the chess board, endangering them, and trying to effect by stratagem what is usually effected by fighting, but this is, I believe, the first instance since the war began in earnest that a small force has been engaged in active operations. For its success, you already know it. It is indebted very much, I think, to the energy of Gen. Mitchel and his general officers. This energy Gen. M. has displayed on more occasions than one. Witness his march of thirty-one miles to Bowling Green and his subsequent march to Nashville. And here in four days he took five towns, and holds them all. On Saturday, the 12th of April—fit celebration of the anniversary of the firing on Fort Sumpter—he took Huntsville, Stevenson, and Decatur, and by Tuesday was in possession of Tuscumbia and Florence, as well as one hundred miles of unbroken railway—the most important railroad to the rebels in the South. And not only has this been done, but accomplished so effectively that all the points can be successfully held by a small force. I have no doubt of Gen. Mitchel's ability to hold the position against any force which may be precipitated against him. Any such force must be of raw recruits, in all probability the Georgia recruits who are at Chattanooga, and who wont stand an hour outside of their entrenchments.

Col. Lytle, of the Tenth Ohio, commanding the 17th brigade, which consists of certain unmentionable regiments, among which is Pope's Kentucky, is at this post, and in command as acting Brigadier-General in place of Gen. Dumont, who is in command at Nashville, a position which was to have been given to our friend Negley, who is, I learn, on the march to this place from Columbia, Tenn. I notice on the staff of Gen. Lytle, Capt. John W. Clarke, of Louisville, who is Brigade-Quartermaster; and Capt. Grover, of Cincinnati, as A. A. G.

There are no movements here of importance which are not contraband, and no features of the town or river worthy of note except the two bridges here, and which you have doubtless seen often described. The Tennessee at this point is nearly as wide as the Ohio at Louisville and fully as wide as it is at Cincinnati. It is a much more beautiful stream than the Ohio, and when one compares the two, he deprecates the taste of the Frenchmen who are reported to have called the latter stream *La Belle Ohio!* The name of "The Lake" given to a swamp near the river is a misnomer. The bridge over the lake hardly deserves to be called a bridge. At the western end of it are the remains of the two cotton-bale batteries erected by the Confederates. There are at least 500 bales of cotton in the two batteries. As a bale generally weighs 500 lbs, and as cotton is worth about 27 to 29c in New York, these two batteries are worth at least $50,000—a nice sum of money in these parts; but it would do only for pocket-money out here, if we had to live in the hotel I am in at $3 50 a day, and boots, &c., extra. Without any exaggeration whatever, the soldiers in camp fare much—very much better.

General Lytle sent out a small expedition to Somerville on Sunday, which succeeded in capturing six rifles and seven thousand dollars in gold, which had been buried in the ground. It failed to capture General L. P. Walker, the predecessor of Benjamin as Secretary of War of the Confederate States. He is reported to be in that region.

Our pickets beyond Tuscumbia are fired on every day or rather every night. On Sunday night a party of twenty rebel cavalry came near our lines, left their horses, and approached the picket on foot. They fired, killing one and wounding another, the latter of whom fired and killed his man. The rebel bodies were found, and a fine horse and sabre were taken by the boys of the Nineteenth Illinois.

I notice attempts are still being made to enlist men in the Southern army to fight with pikes. The last dodge is the "Mounted Lancers." A Col. J. H. Logwood advertises in a late Memphis Appeal for recruits for his regiment. Your Senior need not remark that Logwood's Lancers can make their lancer of logwood or dogwood. I thought of that, but as an Irishman would say, "I'll not mention it."

By the way, I notice in the same paper that J. H. McClure advertises himself as a refugee from Columbus, Ky., and the fact that he has been very badly used. He says:

> He and his family are refugees from Columbus. Col. Scott took possession of my residence on the 27th of December last, by order of General Polk, and erected the quarters of the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment immediately around the house. In the destruction of the quarters by fire all my property was destroyed.

Here is a rebel who tells how the rebel Generals treated their own friends and sympathizers. With what rigor must they treat those they look upon as enemies?

Parson Brownlow, in a speech he made at Nashville, remarked that the Confederates were the greatest negro thieves in the country. As a proof of this, I notice that the usual advertisements of runaways in the Memphis Appeal read "*Impressed* or runaway." It is not exactly stealing, Parson; stealing is a hard word. Call it *impressing*, or "taking without special permit, under general orders," &c. One B. H. Pope, who advertises for three runaway or impressed negro men, says:

> It is my impression, and the impression of the balance of my negroes, that they were impressed to work on steamboats. I will give a handsome reward for their arrest and confinement if runaway, or for any information about them if impressed. The military and civil police of the city will please pay particular notice to this advertisement.

The insinuation and hint in the last sentence are good.

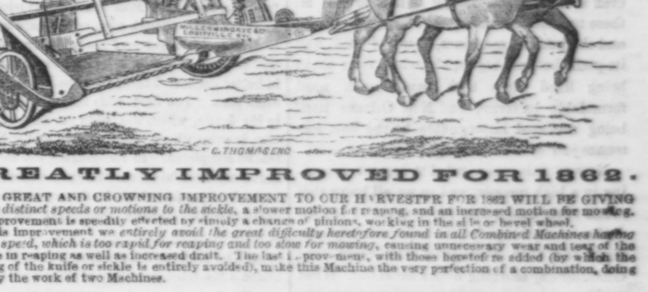
SPARTA.

REBEL PRISONERS AT ST. LOUIS.—The steamer Empress has reached St. Louis from New Madrid and Island Number Ten, with a number of rebel prisoners, some of whom are noted as being "able-bodied", from which the Democrat infers that they are well and that they are put to the task of attending as nurses upon their sick companions. We cannot therefore distinguish between the sick and wounded and prisoners in the following list:

S. H. Colwell, surgeon 46th Tenn.; Thos. J. Taliaffero, do; Jas. W. Dupree, surgeon La.; J. Sandick, surgeon Tenn. artillery; S. C. Benjamin, Med. Director Western Division; J. T. McDowell, surgeon 12th La.; J. B. Haldeman, 55th Tenn.; D. F. West, Co. H, 1st Tenn.; Thos. Arnold, Co. H, do; Chas. Overman, Co. F, 12th Ark.; H. Layton Jones, Tenn. battery; W. B. Jones, Co. B, 1st Tenn.; Jeff Ary, Co. K, 46th Tenn.; A. Harp, Co. B, 1st Ala.; A. F. Knox, do; W. H. Walker, Co. F, 40th Tenn.; J. C. Hall, Co. C, 11th Ark.; M. Warner, Co. I, 12th La.; W. W. Burron, Co. G, 35th Tenn.; R. A. Burfield, Co. D, 40th Tenn.; F. M. Robertson, Co. I, do; J. W. Ozmond, Co. B, do; Chas. Reeves, Co. G, 1st Ala.; L. L. Beecher, do; J. C. Crane, Co. E, 40th Tenn.; J. M. Foster, Tenn. Art.; H. H. Miller, Co. C, 46th Tenn.; R. J. Lewis, Wilson's Tenn. Art.; A. Odell, Tenn. Light Art.; R. R. Spooks, do; J. Fregory, do; H. H. Davis, do; W. C. Ward, do; P. Crier, Co. E, 46th Tenn.; C. Harwell, do; B. Wilson, 55th Tenn.; A. M. Netherland, do; H. W. Richardson, 1st Ala.; R. Barron, Co. F, Ark.; D. W. Churm, 40th Tenn.; G. S. Welch, do; J. N. Johnson, 1st Alabama; J. A. Adams, 5th Alabama; R. Happleton, 40th Alabama; J. C. Cowan, 1st Alabama; Ben Bolt, 12th Alabama; L. H. Hudson, 1st Alabama; E. A. McPherson, 11th Ala.; J. C. Cowling, 12th Ark.; W. K. Cowling, do; George Welch, 4th Tenn.; Charles Wright, 1st Ala.; L. Reeves, do; B. F. Rush, do; J. S. Tipton, 12th Lou.; C. A. Cox, 1st Ala.; C. W. Stewart, do; S. W. Harnzel, 40th Tenn.; W. Wright, 1st Ala.; B. F. Hays, 12th Ala.; E. D. Howe, 40th Tenn.; F. H. Lewis, 40th Lou.; M. Frost, 12th Lou.; E. Miller, 40th Tenn.; A. Haley, 1st Ala.; T. E. Prinnet, do; S. G. Montgomery, 55th Tenn.; Thos. Davis, no location; Davis Roe, 1st Ala.; Calvin Stewart, do; E. A. Simmins, do; W. C. Chambers, hospital steward, 40th Tenn.; G. A. Waren, 12th Ark.; Paxton Trier, 46th Tenn.; J. W. Foster, Tenn. Art.; E. Vasoe, Walker's Ark. Bat.; L. L. Welcher, 1st Ala.; S. L. Jones, 40th Tenn.; H. H. Gill, 4th Ark.; J. H. Stukey, 1st Ala.; N. G. Neice, 46th Tenn.; P. B. Werder, 12th Lou.; W. S. Kendall, do; S. A. Bryant, do; C. Philips, 1st Ala.; W. Lockett, do; H. Lockett, do; Geo. A. Vann, 12th Ark.; G. H. Nix, do; J. H. Brenner, 11th Ala.; W. Worley, 4th Ala.; E. Potter, 1st Ala.; J. H. Stewart, do; B. Stoffey, Stewart's Art.; W. Watson, Stewart's Art.; J. R. Scott, 1st Ala.; L. G. Sadler, do; A. A. Smoot, do; C. W. Wilkinson, 40th Tenn.; L. O. Bryant, 11th Ark.; A. M. Waine, 1st Ala.; J. B. High, do; W. Willby, 46th Tenn.; T. Ferry, 1st Ala.; T. Brinnant, do; D. Nister, 55th Tenn.; S. W. Herron, 1st Ala.; S. L. Smith, 46th Tenn.; F. Couzins, 1st Ala.; B. W. Barrett, 55th Tenn.; W. Worley, 4th Ark.; J. Nuller, 1st Ala.; J. W. Sanders, do; W. Fitzgera d, Jackson Artillery; G. Weller, 40th Tenn.; J. T. Webb, 55th Tenn.; A. Peacock, 40th Tenn.; R. P. Saddler, do; L. H. Yates, Tenn. Light Artillery; K. H. Kyth, do; C. Steward, 1st Ala.; D. Bishop, Tenn. Art.; D. W. Arne, 46th Tenn.; E. E. Arne, do; E. G. Foster, 1st Ala.; J. Killvan, 40th Tenn.; E. Pulfert, 55th Tenn.; F. Miles, 1st Ala.; E. Mitchell, 11th Lou.; H. Hall, 55th Tenn.; J. U. Bary, [illegible]

THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER

A COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER.



GREATLY IMPROVED FOR 1862.

THE GREAT AND CROWNING IMPROVEMENT TO OUR HARVESTER FOR 1862 WILL BE GIVING *two distinct speeds or motions to the sickle*, a slower motion for reaping, and an increased motion for mowing. This improvement is speedily effected by simply a change of pinions, working in the side or bevel wheel.

By this improvement we *entirely avoid the great difficulty heretofore found in all Combined Machines having but* ONE *speed, which is too rapid for reaping and too slow for mowing*, causing unnecessary wear and tear of the Machine in reaping as well as increased draft. The last improvement, with those heretofore added (by which the breaking of the knife or sickle is entirely avoided), make this Machine the very perfection of a combination, doing perfectly the work of two Machines.

Price at the Factory - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $125 *Cash*.

MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers,
Successors to MILLER, WINGATE, & Co.,
Corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.

ap22 w10

THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER

AN IRON MOWER.

IN offering the KENTUCKY CLIPPER, improved, for 1861, we are confident that all the requisites for a *perfect* Mowing Machine will be found in it. *It is cheap, lighter in weight and draft, than any other yet made; efficient, simple in construction, and durable.* Among the points of excellence in this machine may be enumerated:

First—It has two independent driving-wheels, both drivers (yet with but one set of gear). The wheels are each coupled to the shaft by a pawl and ratchet, so that in backing the machine is cut of gear, yet when moving forward may be thrown in or out of gear at pleasure.

Second—The cutter-bar is jointed or hinged, so as readily to adjust itself to uneven surfaces, and is easily raised by means of a lever, to pass over obstructions. It may also be raised and folded over in rear of the frame. It is made of the best cast steel, thin, but rigid and strong. The fingers are all made of *wrought iron*, and the cutting surface laid with *cast steel*.

Third—The entire machine, with the exception of the tongue, is made of iron and steel, yet very light, weighing 500 pounds. Width of swath four feet.

Price at the Factory - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $80 *Cash*.

BEACH FORK, KY., June 20 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have tried your Kentucky Clipper in the same field with a "Buckeye," cutting clover. The ground was very rough, and consequently neither machine could cut very close; but there was a vast difference between the cut of the Buckeye and the cut of the Clipper. The Clipper's work was *at least twenty five per cent. the best*. The Buckeye can cut a little more than the Clipper for two reasons, viz: it cuts a little wider (but very little), and the team is compelled to *walk faster to make it cut at all*; but, while I was in the field with the Clipper, I cut the most, for the Buckeye was detained for *repairs*, and this is the great difficulty with the Buckeye—it is so constructed that it must shatter to pieces in *two seasons*. I am perfectly satisfied I would rather have the Clipper at the *same price*. I do not think the draft of the Clipper is much more than half that of the Buckeye.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BISCOM.

MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers,
Corner of Ninth and Jefferson sts., Louisville Ky.

ap22 w10

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge of the Appellate Court 4th Appellate District.

JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS, of Mayfield, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Judge from the Fourth Appellate District. a3 wte*

For Judge of 6th Judicial District.

MAJOR FONTAINE T. FOX, of Boyle county, is a candidate for Judge of the 6th Judicial District. all wte

For Commonwealth Attorney for Sixth Judicial District.

MAJOR M. H. OWSLEY, of the 5th Kentucky, authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for Commonwealth Attorney for the Sixth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Pulaski, Boyle, Garrard, and Lincoln at the August election. m27 wte

For County Clerk of Cumberland County.

I AM a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk at the ensuing August election in the county of Cumberland. I am now and have been in the service since July, 1861. m17 wte M. MARTIN.

For Assessor of Jefferson County, City of Louisville included.

J. E. GAILBREATH is a candidate for the office of State Assessor for Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. a9 wte*

For Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County.

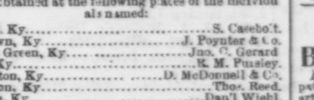
ROBERT J. ELLIOTT is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson County at the ensuing August election. a10 wte

For Judge of the County Court.

WE are authorized to announce ANDREW MONROE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the County Court at the ensuing election. a9 wte

THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS OF

Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets,



MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED, & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.,

May be obtained at the following places of the individuals named:

Ashland, Ky.	S. Casebolt.
Bardstown, Ky.	J. Poynter & Co.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Jno. C. Gerard
Cadiz, Ky.	R. M. Pursley.
Carrollton, Ky.	D. McDonnell & Co.
Covington, Ky.	Thos. Reed.
Danville, Ky.	Dan'l Wiehl.
Flemingsburg, Ky.	Jno. Cochran.
Frankfort, Ky.	A. G. Cammack.
Georgetown, Ky.	R. V. Soward & Son.
Harrodsburg, Ky.	Smith & Hall.
Henderson, Ky.	T. Shaefer.
Hodgenville, Ky.	D. M. Dyer.
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Thompson & Coleman.
Lancaster, Ky.	Jno. Watson.
Leesburg, Ky.	W. A. Walker.
Lexington, Ky.	Milward & Son.
Louisville, Ky.	Pearson & King.
Maysville, Ky.	A. Mitchell.
Mt. Sterling, Ky.	Lewis DeBard.
Nicholasville, Ky.	E. Waller.
New Liberty, Ky.	L. H. Frazier.
Owensboro, Ky.	Geo. N. McKay.
Paris, Ky.	Geo. W. Davis and Jno. T. Hinton.
Russellville, Ky.	J. H. Lacey.
Shelbyville, Ky.	Nath'l Crosby.
Smithland, Ky.	Jas. Strond.
Springfield, Ky.	Jas. Moratta.
Winchester, K.	R. C. Nicholas.
St. Louis, Mo.	Geo. N. Lynch and Jno. A. Smithers.
Cairo, Ill.	Jno. C. Miller.
Evansville, Ind.	J. C. Henson & Son.
Madison, Ind.	Vail & White.
Nashville, Tenn.	W. R. Cornelius.

Many others, embracing the principal undertakers in nearly all important towns in the West, may also be applied to. The individuals named above, having had the necessary experience, are fully competent to prepare these Cases and Caskets or to give directions for this purpose.

These Burial Cases are air-tight, will endure for generations, and are invaluable for preservation and transportation. CRANE, BREED, & CO.

☞ Office and Manufactory at the terminus of Eighth street, west of Freeman street, Cincinnati, O.

a29 wtf

RAN AWAY

From S. S. Faris, living in Barren county, five miles from Glasgow, about the 14th inst., a negro man, named PETER, about 22 or 23 years old, about 6 feet high, quite dark color, scar on his cheek, lips rather more than usually thick. He formerly belonged to James Merry, of Hart county, and was but recently taken from the Louisville jail after a confinement of four months. A liberal reward will be given for his return or confinement in the Louisville jail. a19 d1&w3*

NOTICE.

On the 31st day of March, 1862, a negro boy, calling himself BOB, was committed to the Larue county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 25 years old, 6 feet high, weighing about 175 lbs, very straight and heavy made, heavy beard, and yellow complected. He says he belongs to one James McCallister, who lives in Lincoln county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.
ap15 wtf ROBERT WILLIAMSON, J. L. C.

NOTICE.

On the 31st day of March, 1862, a negro boy, calling himself ISAAC, was committed to the Larue county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 43 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 170 lbs, heavy beard, and black complexion. He had a pass from G. L. Williamson to go to Lasuard's and Mrs. S. A. Green's and back home the same day, dated January 5, 1862, at Cairo Bend, and addressed to the gentlemen patrols. He says he belongs to G. L. Williamson, who lives near Gallatin Tenn.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with according to law.
ap15 wtf ROBERT WILLIAMSON, J. L. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance to an order of the Jefferson County Court, made on the 7th day of April, 1862, I will sell, at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on the 9th day of June, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, a NEGRO MAN, named "John Jones," about thirty years of age, light-brown smooth skin, five feet five inches high, weighing one hundred and fifty-six pounds, face full of small scars, small scar in the lower abdomen (caused by a stab), heavy set and square shouldered, high forehead, and two teeth out of upper jaw.
ap8 d&wtd J. WASH DAVIS, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Jefferson County Court, made on the 31st day of March, 1862, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the 9th day of June, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, a boy named "Bob," about 20 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing 150 lbs, small goatee and mustache, and small scar in the centre of his forehead, on a credit of 6 months. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.
a9 d&wtd J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

Office Deposit Bank.

OWENSBORO, April 1, 1862.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Deposit Bank of Owensboro, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That all Stockholders who shall not have paid their fifth installment (in accordance with 28th article of the charter) on or before 1th day of May next shall forfeit all such payments as have been made.
a8 wtMay1 W. R. TYLER, Cashier.

Runaways Arrested.

JAMESTOWN, Russell co., Ky.

There are now in my custody, as jailer of the county aforesaid, two female fugitive slaves—one named JANE about 20 years old, yellow, likely, and of good size—the other about 25 years old, black, chunky, low, and not likely. They were arrested by Alexander and Joseph Jackson, and say they belong to William Turner, of Livingston, Tennessee. The owner can get them by applying to me, paying fees, and giving proof.
GREEN B. WARREN,
ap11 w6m Jailer Russell co

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Jefferson County Court, I will sell, at public auction, at the Court-House door, in the City of Louisville, on the 5th day of May, it being a county court day, on 6 months' credit, with good security, the bond to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, a NEGRO MAN named John, and described as follows, to wit: About 23 years of age, dark brown skin, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs 156 pounds, small scar on the right cheek and corner of the eye, small goatee, high forehead, smooth skin, pleasant countenance, and speaks intelligently.
m25 wtd J. WASH DAVIS, S. J. C.

$300 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of August, 1859, a negro boy named JOURDON, of black color, medium size, about 22 years of age, and stammers when spoken to. Said boy was raised by Mr. Jerry Wilson, near Versailles, Ky., and sold to Dr. Woods, of Lexington, of whom I purchased [illegible]